FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

FROM THE 56TH REGIMENT.

BELOW RICHMOND, July 3, 1863.

Since I last wrote you I have had little rest day or night. Yesterday Gen. Hill marched Cook's, Jenkins's and our (Ransom's) Brigades across the Chickahominy at Bottom's bridge, some 6 miles beyond, making 22 miles from Richmond, and 3 or 4 from the White House, where we came upon the yankees. Their infantry was soon put to 2 40 speed towards the Pamunky. Their artillery held on for an hour or so, when they were run away also. We captured some 15 prisoners, killed 6 and wounded a number. The only casualties on our side were: Private Tate, Co. H. 24th N C., killed, and one wounded, each, from the 24th and 49th Several were struck without serious injury. About 9 P. M., we returned, reaching the Chickahominy between 12 and 1, where we bivouacked. We returned to camp this morning. I am very well, but very tired.

The country along the roads is still well stocked with yankee clothing, boots, shoes, knapsacks, sardine boxes, lobster boxes, &c., &c., of course fit for nothing now.

E. J. H., Jr.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

HANOVER JUNCTION, June 29.

Messrs. Editors: Methinks you have heard nothing from your "occasional" for some time, my last being from the line of the Rappahannock, now happily a line of defence no longer. Just before the enemy fell back my Reg't was detached and ordered to this point, why, we could not understand. Here we lay quietly for two weeks; last week Corse's (Va.) brigade, which had been guarding the R. R. bridges, was ordered off, leaving 7 or 8 bridges, extending more than 20 miles up and down, for one regiment to defend. This state of affairs was doubtless immediately made known to the yankees, and the next day a body of raiders appeared at Hanover C. H., tore up the road, and proceeding to the R. R. bridge on the South Anna, overwhelmed our small guard, burnt the bridge and retired. We had a part of Co. A. 44th N. C., under the command of Lieut. Col. Hargrove, at the bridge; another Co. (G.) Capt R Bingham, at Taylorsville Depot, on Fredericksburg R R, in supporting distance. The yankees appeared on Friday last in sight of the bridge, about 1200 strong, all cavalry with two 12 lb howitzers. They first attempted to fire the bridge on the opposite bank, but their firing parties were driven back by our sharpshooters. Finding they could neither fire the bridge nor charge across it, they crossed over 400 cavalry at a ford which had been neglected and which a few men might have held against them. They then charged our rear with cavalry but were repulsed; then dismounting a portion of their force, they charged from all points, completely deluging the little band of defenders, front and rear and flank. Bingham's company held rifle pits about 50 yds out from the river, and when the enemy charged over them they surrendered, sustaining no loss. Co A, however, were scattered around the abutment of the bridge, did not immediately surrender, but animated by the invincible spirit of Col. Hargrove, disputed the ground for a few minutes most desperately. Col H was knocked down, several of the yankees aiming sabre strokes at him, but he continued to call out "kill 'em, boys, kill 'em." It has since been ascertained that he was wounded painfully though not dangerously. At this point we sustained all our loss, namely, 3 killed and 21 wounded, 2 mortally. The wounds were all at close quarters, with sabre, bayonet or pistol. The yankees said they never had encountered such desperate fighters. Our total loss, including prisoners, was 96—1 Lt Col, 1 Captain and 4 Lieutenants. Col H's coat was found on the ground in a very dilapidated condition, cut and torn in the scuffle. Meanwhile Col Singeltary succeeded in massing 4 Co's at the upper bridge of the P & F R R. Some of the yankees remarked in the hearing of a lady, that it was too strong to attack; that we had only a few at the other bridge, "but they fought like devils." The yankee loss in killed probably exceeded ours; one of the wounded who had been left at Hanover C H informed me that he saw 4 dead and he had no doubt there were more. I rode down to the battle-field yesterday to see the wounded, found those who had not been forwarded in a negro cabin, very comfortable,—the ladies, they said, had done everything for them.

I have had occasion several times lately to visit Richmond and have dined twice at "The Soldiers' Home," to which I would call the attention of N C soldiers and their friends. Soldiers and non-commissioned officers are lodged and have their meals *free of charge;* commissioned officers are charged $2 per diem, as also all parents or friends of soldiers visiting them. Persons carrying their own provisions can have a bed free of charge; if they take their meals they pay $2 a day. It is intended to protect soldiers, and their friends who are often obliged to visit them, from the exorbitant fleecing of the Richmond hotels. The fare is abundant and good. Dr Murphy, the sup't, is a most courteous gentleman and doubtless an efficient manager.

Would you be kind enough on some occasion to animadvert on the injustice of compelling Chaplains to "foot it"? Col and Lt Col are each allowed forage for 3 horses, Maj 2, Surgeon 3; all the staff are mounted. The Chaplain, who needs a horse as much as any other officer, is not allowed food for *one*. The Apostles walked but took their time; they were not compelled to make forced marches.

KARUX.

June 30, 1862.

Messrs. Editors: There was one topic to which I omitted allusion in my communication of yesterpay and which I propose to discuss in this. I am pained to observe the very general demand of newspapers and individuals, that our army of invasion shall retaliate on the enemy the atrocities which he has perpetrated on our defenceless citizens who have fallen victims to his savage mode of warfare. The Richmond papers almost without exception join in this demand and indignantly criticise the course of our wise, humane and christian Gov't, in their determination to "respect private property." I have even heard *ministers* of Christ, and *christian* men and women echo this cry for vengeance. Now if we retaliate for the *sake of vengeance*, demanding "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth," it is clearly opposed to the teachings of Christ, nay is *abhorrent* to christian principles. We have Fast days, we ceaselessly cry to God to "shorten these evil days," we claim that we have many tokens of God's favor, and on His blessing we rest our confidence of ultimate success. Is not such a course farcical and hypocritical, if we persist in and cherish an unholy thirst for vengeance, abominable in the sight of the God we profess to serve and trust? Now such retaliation is only justifiable as a stern and painful necessity forced on us, to save greater suffering: as in civil law the murderer is hanged for the sake of example, because God commands it, not for revenge; in short, is only defensible as *policy*. Is it then good policy? Now what effect have the desolations wrought by the enemy, produced among us? Has it not made the weak strong, confirmed the doubting? has it not awakened an unconquerable resolve never to give up till independence is achieved? It has greatly strengthened us; it has in the same proportion weakened the foe. Suppose we adopt their wicked practices, we make ourselves like unto them, and we do all we can to save their sinking cause: we give them a strong motive. This must be so from the nature of Man. It is also the teaching of History. Did the atrocities of the British help their cause in the first Revolution? I trow not. The harm we should do them measured by the limited track of our armies would not affect their resources, would be as dust in the balance. But it would fire their apathetic soldiers, enlist the services of a new element who are now if not disaffected, certainly very languid in their loyalty to Lincoln.

Sirs, I do not doubt, have never doubted, our ultimate success; but I believe it will be deferred, yea that it *has* been deferred, by the sins of our people, of which this fierce, vindictive spirit *is one*. How often has Providence interposed, to deprive us of the fruits of victory. Witness the recent loss of the splendid ship Atlanta. A yankee correspondent speaks of what she might and would have accomplished for us, but she was grounded. "Providence," he remarks, "interposed to prevent it." I might go on to observe how in all our great victories Providential interpositions have came between us and complete results, e. g., the fall of Jackson at the battle of Chancellorsville, the heavy storm of rain day and night, which saved Hooker from capture or destruction. Similar interpositions saved McClellan on the Peninsula. Had we been able to push on after the battle of Malvern Hill, it is now known he must needs have surrendered his whole army. But space fails me. This war, however originated, is both the result of natural causes, long at work, it is also *judicial*, sent by God as an awful chastisement. We must bear it patiently and not seek any "short-cut" to peace. We must travel the high road, dusty and difficult, long and hilly though it be, of *legitimate means*. If we seek other and sinful means we shall but defer the day of peace; in other words, we must "take up the cross," use diligently all lawful measures and then we may ask and expect the blessings of God Almighty.

We should not retaliate then for vengeance, since that would be *wrong*—not for policy, because it would demoralize our own army, weaken their arms by a guilty conscience, put us on a level with our enemies, destroy our prestige abroad, and stir up an enthusiasm and resolution hitherto unknown to our enemies. Let us then see in the moderate and christian course of our Gov't and Generals an evidence of God's favor, in raising up such men, to lead our councils and armies. Let us be thankful their course has already saved us as a nation much guilt and remorse, and both publicly and privately sustain our Gov't in its wise and righteous administration.

KARUX.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In the Commons, on Monday evening, the order to publish the correspondence between the Governor and the Secretary of War was rescinded, 50 to 42. No reason for this reconsideration appears, but we infer that it was done lest the enemy should receive valuable information, or because it was not creditable to the Secretary.

Mr. McKay's substitute for Mr. Sherwood's militia bill was taken up and rejected; and Mr. Sherwood's bill coming up was variously amended and passed 2d reading, ayes 47, noes 44.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, nothing of interest occurred except the passage of a militia bill reported by Mr. Graham from a select committee, which we publish elsewhere.

The Raleigh papers have no report of the proceedings in the Commons on Tuesday, but Mr. Graham's bill was there substituted for Mr. Sherwood's and then passed.

The Legislature adjourned on Tuesday night.

AN ACT

In Relation to the Militia and a Guard for Home Defence.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That the exemptions from service in the Militia of the State, shall be for the same causes, and to the same extent and no farther, that are prescribed in the acts of Congress of the Confederate States, providing for the enrolment of men for the public defence and granting exemptions from the same, commonly called the conscription and exemption acts.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled as a guard for home defence all white male persons not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, resident in this State, including foreigners not naturalized, who have been residents in the State for thirty days before such enrolment, excepting persons filling the offices of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, the members of the General Assembly and the officers of the several Departments of the Government of the State, Ministers of the Gospel of the several denominations of the State charged with the duties of counties, [churches] and such other persons as the Governor, for special reasons may deem proper subjects of exemption.

SEC. 3. That all persons above the age of fifty, who may volunteer for service in said guard for home defence, and shall be accepted by a Captain of a company for the same, shall be deemed to belong thereto, and shall be held to service therein, either generally or for any special duty or expedition as the commanding officers of regiments or companies, according to the nature of the particular service in question may determine.

SEC. 4. That the Governor shall cause all persons enrolled in pursuance of the two preceding sections of this act to be formed into companies, with liberty to elect the commissioned officers of such companies, and thence into battalions or regiments, brigades and divisions according to his discretion, and he shall appoint the field officers of such battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and shall issue commissions in due form to all the officers aforesaid.

SEC. 5. That members of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers, may be exempted from the provision of this act by paying the sum of one hundred dollars according to an ordinance of the Convention of this State in that behalf ratified the 12th day of May, 1862: Provided that when a Quaker shall have paid or had levied of his property the sum of five hundred dollars under the act of Congress called the conscription law aforesaid, he shall not be required to pay any sum of money for his exemption under this act.

SEC. 6. That the said Guards for home defence may be called out for service by the Governor in defence of the State against invasion and to suppress insurrection, either by regiments, battalions, or companies *en masse*, or by drafts or volunteers from the same as he, in his discretion may direct, shall be under his command, through the officers appointed as herein provided: shall serve only within the limits of this State, and in terms of duty to be prescribed by the Governor, not exceeding three months at one term. They, or so many of them as may be at any one time called into service, may be organized into infantry, artillery or cavalry as he may direct, and the infantry and artillery may be mounted if he shall so determine, the men furnishing their own horses and accoutrements and arms, when approved by the Governor, on such terms as he shall prescribe.

SEC. 7. That the Governor may furnish to said troops the arms, accoutrements and ammunition of the State when called as aforesaid into active service, and shall prescribe rules for their return and to prevent the waste, destruction or loss of the same.

SEC. 8. That all laws and clauses of laws coming within the meaning and purview of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. That the commissions of officers of the Militia, called into service by this act, are suspended only during the period of such service.

SEC. 10. That this act shall be in force from the date of its ratification.

[Ratified the 7th day of July, 1863.]

Another Raid.—Gen. Martin telegraphed Governor Vance, yesterday, that the enemy were advancing up the Roanoke with 600 infantry, 300 cavalry, six pieces of artillery, and three gunboats. Let the organizations go on.—*Raleigh Progress.*

Retaliation.—It was announced some time ago that two federal captains in the Libby prison were to be selected for execution in retaliation for the shooting of two Confederate officers in Kentucky by Burnside's order. The drawing took place yesterday, in pursuance of an order from Gen. Winder. The 75 captains in the prison were ranged in a hollow square, in the centre of which was placed a table, with a box containing the name of each. A yankee chaplain was requested to draw, and he complied with some reluctance. The two first names drawn were the ones selected. They were Capt. Henry W. Sawyer, of the 1st New Jersey cavalry, and Capt. John Flynn, of the 51st Indiana regiment. The two doomed men will be placed in solitary confinement. The day of execution has not been fixed.

Richmond Whig.

Counterfeit.—A friend has handed us a counterfeit $3 North Carolina Treasury Note. A description of the counterfeit is unnecessary when we state that no $3 notes have ever been issued by the Treasury.

Raleigh Progres.

A PRIMARY GRAMMAR.—We have received from the author, Charles W. Smythe, A. M., a copy of "Our Own Primary Grammar, for the use of beginners," 72 pages 12 mo., 3d Edition, published at Greensboro' by Messrs. Sterling, Campbell and Albright.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 9, 1863.

GREAT EVENTS.—But for the asserted capture of Vicksburg, which we fear is true, we should say, "Great and Glorious Events." The loss of that place is a serious blow, but we still have Port Hudson, Milliken's Bend, and other defensible points which command the navigation of the Mississippi.

The accounts, imperfect and unofficial though they are, warrant the belief that Gen. Lee has again, with the blessing of God, achieved a great victory—we are inclined to believe the greatest and most important of his eventful life. If the statements approximate the truth, the "army of the Potomac" is destroyed, and Washington, Baltimore or Philadelphia, one or all, will probably fall into our hands. The yankees are, however, sending forward all their troops from Virginia, and can get them to the scene of action much sooner than reinforcements can reach Lee.

We give copious details, and wait with anxiety for the official accounts.

The non-action of Gen. Johnston near Vicksburg is supposed to be owing to his having gone after Banks, and whipped him, with great slaughter, it is said. Banks is stated to have gotten back to New Orleans with only 5000 remaining of his large army.

If Lee should meet with no check, our long cherished hopes of Peace may soon be realized—which may God grant!

THE YANKEE RAID.—There has been any number of reports in regard to the doings of the yankees who were at Warsaw on Sunday last. The most reliable are that the whole expedition numbered 1500, of whom only 400 came to Warsaw, whilst the others remained at or about Kenansville, where they are said to have surprised and captured the cavalry company of Capt. Wm. K. Lane, Jr., and burnt the Court House and jail, the sword factory, stole $50,000 from I. B. Kelly and others, 50 negroes from Messrs. C. D and W. E. Hill, and all of Dr. Herring's. It is reported that they sacked the Female Seminary, destroying books, &c., and carried off some citizens of Duplin.

At Warsaw they tore up a small portion of railroad, which was repaired the next day, cut telegraph wires, burned a warehouse with about 25,000 lbs. of government bacon. They stole horses, negroes, &c., there and all along their route from Newbern. One of the negroes made his escape and was in this place with his master on Monday.

They started back to Newbern on Sunday night, leaving behind one drunken fellow who was taken prisoner. They appear to have suffered no other loss. They were pursued by Gen Martin from Greenville, and by troops from Wilmington, but the former found that a large supporting force had come out from Newbern, and so the yankees escaped.

They did not pass Kinston, going or returning, but took the road by Trenton. There appears to have been a lamentable want of energy in dispatching information of the movement. It is said that they drove in our pickets on Friday, near Trenton, capturing two or three of them, and yet no notice appears to have been forwarded to Kenansville, Kinston, Warsaw or Magnolia. After they arrived at Warsaw, it was 20 hours before notice was received here—49 miles. These things ought not to be, and we hope will not be again. If prompt notice had been given, they might have been defeated or captured, and the heavy loss prevented.

The want of a telegraph to this place, in which the government and State have so large an interest, is strongly illustrated by this whole affair. The people here would have no hesitation in establishing one if they could get the wire. We have hope of one from another source.

Strong preparations for defence were promptly and cheerfully made here, and at Raleigh also we learn.

GOOD.—The Richmond Examiner says:

"No Virginian can read the message of Gov'r Vance without a sensation of shame. The late General Assembly of Virginia, after many acts of bad faith and bad policy, crowned its infamy by a law discrediting the Confederate currency."

Frankly said. Let the Examiner add that the Legislature of North Carolina *unanimously* passed a law directly the opposite of that which "crowned the infamy" of the Legislature of Virginia.

The Examiner says that the brokers and speculators must have procured the passage of the Virginia law, "three-fourths of the members voting in ignorance of what they were doing." The notes attempted to be discredited are really the most valuable of all the Confederate issues, for they are payable six months after peace. And therefore the speculators procured the discrediting law, that they might buy them up cheap.

The Examiner says with great truth,—

"There is no act so intensely selfish at the present juncture as speculation in the currency; there is no crime so abhorrent to the mind, as an effort to put down the money by which our armies are maintained in the field, our soldiers paid, and their families subsisted. There would be no speculation in the Confederate currency, if those engaged in the practice were not assured of its intrinsic value. They know it will be redeemed to the last dollar. They know that the South would be forever infamous among nations if it failed to meet its obligations. They know that the property and resources of the South are ample to sustain a much heavier debt than this war can possibly entail. They know that direct trade with Europe will relieve us from an annual tribute to the North, which in itself will far more than compensate for any possible tax that may be necessary for the support of the Confederate debt. They know that a good name for honesty and fidelity to obligations among nations will be worth more to us than any possible sum which might be gained by repudiation. They know, too, that the latter degrading measure would bring upon us new wars far more burdensome than the debt incurred for the present war."

TREASURER WORTH.—We call attention to the Circular of the Treasurer in another part of this paper.

We inadvertently omitted to state in our last, that the entire plan of an early collection of the public revenues, and of funding such of the moneys as may be paid in old issue Treasury Notes, was decidedly recommended by Treasurer Worth, whose report, with the single exception to which we referred on the 2d inst, manifests the high financial ability which so admirably qualifies him for his present position. On the policy of continuing to receive every description of Confederate notes, we preferred the Governor's recommendation; but to Mr. Worth's alternative proposition is the State indebted for all the remainder of the measure so wisely, promptly and unanimously adopted by the Legislature.

The Legislature has very promptly, and very well, accomplished its purposes and adjourned. We copy the two leading and important acts, relating to the currency and the militia.

It will be seen that Col. N. A. McLean of Robeson is recommended as a candidate for Congress in this District.

THE CALL FOR TROOPS.—The President's requisition upon Tennessee is for 6000 men. Gov. Harris has called for them by Proclamation.

The Habeas Corpus.—We see from the letters of Gen. Fowle and Chief Justice Pearson, that the Chief Justice has backed down from the position, that Militia officers have no right to arrest deserters and conscripts. It is unfortunate that he should ever have started the issue, if not by official decisions, by declarations made to various individuals that such action was unwarranted and without the sanction of law, which became public and amounted in effect to a decision itself. At all events, the very idea, no doubt, created many desertions from the army.—*Winston Sentinel.*

Such, with a good deal more like it, is the notice taken of the letters of Adjutant General Fowle and Chief Justice Pearson, which effectually put a quietus on the frequent outpourings of abuse of the Chief Justice by the Sentinel and its correspondents. Instead of publishing the letters themselves, which would have shown its readers the truth of the matter, the Sentinel gives its own version of them, affirming that the Chief Justice has "backed down," and then renewing the slander in a new form, viz: that though the Chief Justice may not have made any such decision as he was falsely charged with, yet he had made certain "declarations to various individuals." This statement, whether true or false, may pass current until duty shall require its disproof, as in the other case. And as it is not at all likely that the Chief Justice will condescend to notice that and kindred slanders propagated through the State Journal, these papers doubtless felicitate themselves with the hope that they will escape contradiction. But, even if contradicted, there is a ready source in refusing to publish the truth. What sort of consciences such editors have is a mystery. If by concealing the truth they keep from forfeiting the respect of such of their readers as have no other means of information, how is it as to their own self-respect?

We have a great respect for the Chief Justice, personally and professionally. But we have a far greater interest in preserving from unjust reproach and undeserved public odium the JUDICIARY of the State and the country. Allow these party managers to break down this branch of the government, and the others would be worthless. It is the main pillar of the edifice. Every good citizen therefore, should frown down the partial statements and palpable slanders by which it is attempted to hunt down some of the Judges.

The question is becoming seriously entertained, whether Western North Carolina can possibly spare any more men for the army, without entailing extreme suffering and privation upon those left at home.

Salem Press.

We regret to see articles like this in the Press and other papers in the State. The fact is admitted that neither Western North Carolina nor any other section of the State can spare more men without extreme suffering and privation. But that would be as a drop in the ocean compared with the suffering and privation, yea, and disgrace too, that all would endure for generations to come if by any failure to supply men the war should be brought to a disastrous end. Better to live for a year or two longer upon half rations, and dressed in old cast-off clothes, and that the wives and mothers should have to drudge over work to which they were never before accustomed, than that the detested yankees should get possession of all they have, turn them out of doors to starve, and heap upon them every insult and indignity that vile natures can conceive. When any one feels like complaining that North Carolina has done more than her share and more than other States, as the fact truly asserts, let him, instead of regarding it as a reason for doing no more, glory in it and again bring her offerings to the altar of her country. It may be that other States have failed to do their whole duty. Theirs be the shame. Let it never be said of North Carolina. Her record is so far glorious. Let it remain so to the end. This is the very crisis of the war. Sustain Lee in Pennsylvania by every encouraging word and deed; let him but destroy or disperse the army which he appears to have crippled at Gettysburg, and the war will be virtually over. They cannot raise such another and will be obliged to submit to terms of peace. Speak cheeringly, therefore; think cheerfully; let no language of complaint or despondency be heard, for the "sounds from home" that reach our brave men in the field either nerve their hearts and their arms or paralyse them.

SLANDERS.—Some person or persons in Caswell county have been furnishing aid and comfort to the yankees and to the Richmond Enquirer and its colaborers in defaming North Carolina at home, by a story that the Hon. Bedford Brown and Mr. Harrison, members of the Legislature from Caswell, were in favor of a reconstruction of the Union. Both these gentlemen, through the Milton Chronicle, indignantly deny the statement. Mr. Brown says "he has uniformly declared that he believed reconstruction impracticable and undesirable;" and Mr. Harrison says "he would sooner see his beloved native State in blood and ruin from the Atlantic to the mountains, than be joined to Abe and his vandals."

How shameful the manufacture and circulation of such stories of disloyalty against citizens of the State, whether high or low. There ought to be some adequate punishment for it.

UNPLEASANT QUESTIONS.—A Baltimore correspondent of the New York Herald contrasts the present condition of things in Baltimore with what it has been heretofore. Instead of the streets being filled with troops, all marching to the South, "*with the distinct understanding that the war was to be fought on Southern soil*," and "the rebellion speedily quelled," the most urgent appeals are now being made by the Governor, the Mayor, the City Council, the military authorities, and the newspapers, to the citizens, to turn out and work on the entrenchments which are being hastily erected for the defence of the city, upon which thousands of men, black and white, are engaged night and day. After telling of all this, he asks:—

"Why is it that all this is necessary? Why is it that, after two years of war, the powerful and wealthy North has not been able to conquer the weak South, of whose starved and ragged soldiers we have heard so much? Why is it that we are compelled to fortify our own cities against the rebel hordes that are advancing to sack and plunder them? Is the seat of war to be indeed transferred from the South to the North? Are Maryland and Pennsylvania to witness and to suffer the horrors and the devastation that have desolated Virginia? Is Baltimore to be bombarded like Fredericksburg? Is Harrisburg to be pillaged like Jacksonville, in Florida?"

If the three last questions may not be answered in the affirmative, it will not be because Maryland and Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Harrisburg have not deserved such a fate.

QUERE PROCEEDING.—The Secretary of the Treasury advertises for sale $5,000,000 of "Cotton Bonds." Bids will be received until the 20th inst., and those whose bids are accepted are to pay up in ten days after notice of acceptance. Mr. Memminger adds that payment must be made "in current Treasury notes, one half, at least, of which shall be of issues subsequent to 1st April, 1863." Appended to and a part of his advertisement is the law authorizing the sale of these bonds, which expressly provides that "these bonds shall be sold by the Secretary of the Treasury for all outstanding Confederate States Treasury Notes, at not less than their par value in said Treasury notes."

However anxious Mr. Memminger may be to discredit and make uncurrent his issues of date previous to April 1863, he ought to be willing to obey the law, or give up his position to some one who will obey them.

THE WAR IN PENNSYLVANIA.

We have received, says the Richmond Examiner, northern dates of the 4th. The news is important, and brings intelligence of a renewal of the bloody work in Pennsylvania. We compress the news in the following summary:

The Battle at Gettysburg Renewed—A Terrible Battle—Severe loss on Both Sides.—The accounts we gave yesterday from the Northern papers of the 3d, brought up the battle at Gettysburg to the morning of Thursday, the 2d instant, when the fighting ceased, for the time, on both sides. It appears that on Thursday about half past four o'clock in the evening, the battle was renewed, our forces making the attack on the enemy with terrific force, and the fighting had been continuous and was still going on up to the latest advices, the battle having raged for three successive days—Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. A correspondent of the New York Times, writing from the battle field near Gettysburg, thus describes the battle of Thursday:

On Thursday morning there were strong premonitions of an early engagement with the enemy in force, but the day wore away and no positive exhibition was made by the enemy.

At 3½ o'clock, Gen. Meade had received sufficient assurances to justify him in the belief that the rebels were concentrating their forces on our left flank, which all felt to be secure under the protection of the invincible Third corps. Our line was immediately strengthened on that flank, Gen. Sickles' corps being sent to its support, and several batteries from the reserve being brought out and placed in position.

At 4½ p. m., the enemy sent his first compliments by a salvo of artillery, his first shells falling uncomfortably near Gen Meade's headquarters. From this hour forth to 8½ o'clock, occurred by all odds the most sanguinary engagement yet chronicled in the annals of the war, considering its short duration. The artillery attack which was made by the enemy on the left and centre, was rapidly followed by the advance of his infantry. The Third corps received the attack with great coolness. The rebels at once made for our flank, and kept moving heavy columns in that direction. This necessitated support, which was quickly given by the Fifth corps. The division of Gen. Barnes being sent to the right, and that of Gen. Ayres' regulars to the left, with Gen. Crawford in reserve.

The battle now became perfectly fearful. The armies engaged each other at very short range, and for 3 long hours the war of musketry was incessant. I have heard more noise, louder crashes, in other battles, but I never saw or heard of such desperate, tenacious fighting as took place on this flank. The enemy would often bring up suddenly a heavy column of men, and force our line back, only to be in turn forced back by our own line of glittering steel. The dispositions of the enemy were very rapid, for look where you would on that field a body of rebels would be advancing. Our dispositions were equally rapid. At half past six Gen. Sickles was struck in the right leg by a piece of shell, and borne from the field. The injury was so great that amputation became necessary, and it was performed successfully—the limb being taken off below the knee.

The struggle grew hotter and hotter. The Second corps was called on for aid, and though its own position was strongly threatened, yet the First division, formerly Gen. Hancock's, flung themselves into the fight with desperation, and after a long and obstinate conflict, the enemy slowly and sullenly gave way. The rebels made frequent attempts to capture our artillery, and at one time had Watson's battery in their possession, but it was retaken in a furious charge by Birney's division.

The battle lasted till fully 8½ o'clock, when the enemy fell back to his old position, and left our veterans the ensanguined victors of that field. Our pickets were thrown out, and our lines covered most of the field, including a great number of the enemy's dead and wounded.

I visited some portions of the line by moonlight, and can bear personal witness to the terrible ferocity of the battle. In front of Gen. Webb's was found the body of Gen. Barksdale, that *one haughty and violent rebel, who craved as a dying boon a cup of water and a stretcher* from an ambulance boy. He is literally cut to pieces and must die.

A great and magnificent feature of this fight is the splendid use of artillery. Though our line of battle was only a mile and a half long, yet almost every battery belonging to the army of the Potomac was more or less engaged. Every one of the reserve batteries was brought into action, the positions for use being numerous. The enemy also used artillery but not to near so great an extent as we did.

"The Battle of Friday.—On the next (Friday) morning, the battle was renewed, and was *still going on* up to the date of our latest advices from the North. A dispatch dated at Gettysburg on Friday, the 3d, says:

The third day's battle began this morning at 4 o'clock. It is now 7 o'clock, and a circle of fire of musketry and artillery on the south side of Gettysburg describes the field of contest. The musketry fight is wholly within the woods; the artillery occupies the eminence shorn of timber.

The attack was commenced by the rebels on our right. The fight there has been unceasing, and the irregularity of the fire—slack and scattering for awhile, and then heavy and continuous—indicates reinforcements of both sides.

The men at this hour are in the best of spirits, and the general officers feel confident of the result. The battle has been planned and thus far fought by Gen. Meade with equal prudence and courage.

Gen Barksdale of Miss, wounded yesterday, is lying dead within our lines.

The N Y Tribune, in its editorial summary of the latest news, thus sums up:

Our special telegrams give a clear understanding of the momentous events which have taken place at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, within the past 8 days. On Wednesday the action was brought on by Gen. Reynolds, simply because he thought himself in superior force to the enemy. The action was not general, and was not intended to be so by Gen. Meade. *Our forces engaged on that day were repulsed*, because overpowered and outflanked, but they subsequently fell back to a position which they held in the rear of Gettysburg. On Thursday there was no fighting until 4½ o'clock, P. M. At that hour a bloody engagement was commenced, lasting until dark, and resulting in a substantial success to our arms. The battle was commenced by the enemy with terrific force. Their entire army was engaged. Yesterday the third day's battle commenced, at 4 o'clock in the morning, the field of contest being on the South side of Gettysburg, and the musketry fighting being wholly within the woods, while the artillery was posted on eminences, from which the timber had been cut. The attack on this day as on the day previous, was commenced by the rebels, our right being the main point aimed at. There the fight was unceasing, until the date of our last dispatches from the battle-field—10 o'clock, A. M. Longstreet's and Hill's corps were said to be engaged there, while Ewell was on the front. The enemy, as well as ourselves, had suffered heavily in prominent officers. Prisoners on Thursday reported the death of Gen. Longstreet, and prisoners captured yesterday confirmed the report. 1600 prisoners had up to 10 o'clock been sent to the rear, and more were arriving. *The result of the day's battle could not then be predicted.*

A correspondent of the Times, writes from the battle field on Friday:

The fighting was of the most desperate description on both sides. Our gallant men fought as they never fought before. The fighting was so furious that neither party took many prisoners. We captured about 600 in one or two charges.

The losses, considering the duration of the conflict, are more than usually heavy on both sides. Many of our most gallant officers have fallen.

Late in the evening Gen Meade called a council of his corps commanders, and it was resolved to continue the fight so long as there was any one left to fight.

Dispatches from Gen Meade.—Gen Meade telegraphed to Washington on the 2d and 3d that he was attacked on those days; on the first he "repulsed the rebels at all points;" on the last up to 8 o'clock, "the enemy have thus far made no impression upon my position." He claims 1600 prisoners.

The Herald of the 4th claims a great victory up to that date and a greater one to come.

Yankee Losses.—The Yankees suffered terribly, according to their own confessions. The list of their killed and wounded, though partial, fills up several columns in their papers. A dispatch says:

Gen. Baxter, of the Second brigade, lost nearly all his staff, in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Gen. Robinson, commanding this division, lost most of his staff. He took 2,500 officers and men into the fight, and can report only 896 left.

First Brigade—Killed, 76; Wounded 364; Missing, 482. Second Brigade—Killed, 102; Wounded, 416; Missing, 342. Third Brigade—Not in action. Total loss, 1,777.

Only one field officer of the Second brigade is left.

Colonel Dana, of the 143d, who now commands the brigade, went into action with 2,680 men, and only 853 men came out of the contest.

Among our killed are Brig. Gen's Paul and Zook. Among the wounded are Gen's Sickles, Barlow, Graham and Warren.

CONFEDERATE ACCOUNTS.

The yankee newspapers of the 3d and 4th bring us accounts of the fighting near Gettysburg on the 30th ult., and on the 1st, 2d and 3d inst.—on the last day only to 8 A. M. Of all this series of battles we have no accounts from our side. The first we hear from our own people is the following dispatch from Martinsburg to Richmond, published in the Richmond papers:—

"MARTINSBURG, July 5.—Gen. Lee defeated the enemy in the battle of Friday last. We took 12,000 prisoners. We lost 4000 prisoners.

The yankee army is retreating towards Baltimore. Gen. Lee is pursuing.

Gen. Barksdale of Miss. and Gens. Kemper and Garnett of Va. were killed. Gen Hood of Texas wounded."

MARTINSBURG, July 6.—At 6 P M Saturday, Gen Lee had changed his front and occupied the ground he drove the enemy from on the 1st and 2d inst.

His whole army is in splendid spirits, and master of the situation. We have captured 12,000 of the enemy. Gens. Pender and Pickett are wounded. Col. Avery of 4th N. C. is killed, and Cols. Bennett and Parker wounded. Ewell's wagons are recaptured."

On Sunday there seems to have been a great and closing battle, of which we hear:—

"MARTINSBURG, July 6.—Reports to-day all concur that there was a heavy fight yesterday, in which we defeated the enemy and drove him three miles. A vast number of prisoners are reported taken by Gen. Lee. The prisoners refuse to be paroled, and are on the way to Richmond by this place. This has been the bloodiest battle of the war. Our loss very great—the enemy's immense."

[Additional particulars of this battle, making it far more glorious and complete, are in preceding page. Though later than those above, they were first to reach us, so wretchedly are the mails managed.]

From the North.—MARTINSBURG, VA., July 4.—The Baltimore Sun of the 1st gives an account of Stuart's movements upon Westminster and Pikesville, 7 miles from the city, on Monday last. He captured in Montgomery county, on Monday, 1,200 mules and 400 prisoners, and at Westminster he captured and destroyed the Delaware cavalry. The wildest alarm prevails in Baltimore. The militia are ordered out and the streets barricaded, and the Secessionists threatening.

Gen. Lee has assessed $850,000 upon York, Pa., giving twenty days to raise it. Forty thousand dollars had been collected by the citizens.

The Baltimore Sun of the 2d July says that Grant has been defeated by Johnston, and his army cut to pieces. Banks has arrived at New Orleans with only 6,000 men.

Prisoners arrived from Pennsylvania say that on the 1st and 2d Lee and Meade had a general engagement, and that Lee had defeated the yankee army, with heavy loss on both sides. No details received. Meade was falling back on Baltimore, and Lee following.

The yankee cavalry injured the pontoon bridges at Falling Waters, seven miles from this place, to-day, and captured three wagons.

PETERSBURG, July 7.—A flag of truce boat was at City Point this morning. No papers were allowed to come. Officers dejected. Capt. Milford states that Stokles is dead.

Paroled prisoners overheard one Federal say at Fortress Monroe that Meade's army could not be less than sixty thousand killed, wounded and missing.

Yankees Leaving Virginia.—PETERSBURG, July 7.—It is stated that Dix's army passed up the Chesapeake Bay for Washington or Baltimore Sunday. It is generally believed that Dix's "on to Richmond," has been abandoned for the present.

There is no longer any doubt about the evacuation of Suffolk by the yankees. The last of their troops left on Friday night. Before leaving all the fortifications were destroyed. All the negroes who could be persuaded or forced away, were carried off. There are but 9 negroes left. This information has been received from a gentleman who has been in the town since the vandals left.

The withdrawal of Dix's army and the evacuation of Suffolk, indicate strongly, we think, that Gen Meade has met with serious reverses in Pennsylvania.—*Express.*

RICHMOND, July 7.—Information has been received that the yankees are retreating towards the White House, and that a number of transports have arrived to take them away. They have probably been ordered to Maryland or Pennsylvania. Thus ends the grand advance of Dix upon Richmond.—*Whig.*

Brilliant affair in Western Virginia.—LYNCHBURG, July 6.—The correspondence of the Republican says that on the 28th of June several hunded yankee cavalry, stationed at Loup Creek, near Gauley Bridge, were attacked by about 200 of the 8th Virginia cavalry, and the former were completely routed. We killed 9, captured 60 prisoners, 60 horses, 100 navy revolvers, with sabres, carbines, saddles, bridles, &c., and lost 1 killed, 5 wounded and 15 horses killed.

The Confederate steamer Florida, Capt. Maffit, was at Parnambuco May 12th, with the late Federal brig Clarence, which she had captured and armed with 4 guns and 50 men. The Florida had destroyed nine more yankee vessels. The Alabama, Capt Semmes, sailed from Bahia 21st, and the Georgia, Com. Maury, sailed from Bahia May 22d.

DIED,

In this town, Monday morning last, NEILLIE, infant son of Neill and Martha McPher

THE WAR IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Petersburg Express makes the following extracts from the Baltimore American of the evening of the 6th inst:—

THE RETREAT OF LEE.

We publish this afternoon a number of important despatches from the Army of the Potomac in relation to the rebel retreat. It seems that Gen. Lee, after the terrible repulse of his army on Friday, found the army of Gen. Couch and the late forces of Gen. Milroy in his rear, disputing not only his passage to the fords at Williamsport but also to the upper fords in the vicinity of Hancock. He consequently was compelled to retreat on the roads through Emmittsburg and Creagerstown, probably towards the South Mountain. He will there find to dispute his further progress, to-day, Gen. French's force, a portion of Gen. Heintzelman's troops, and considerable reinforcements from Schenck's department. Gen. Meade is also in close pursuit, and will reach Frederick this afternoon. The water in the Potomac is too high to ford with cannon or wagons, and it is more than probable that such portion of his army as escapes, will be little more than a disorganized rabble.

Just as we go to press we learn that the rebel retreat is towards Williamsport through Hagerstown by several roads, and that Frederick and the South Mountain are held by a large Federal force. There is a probability of another battle at or near Antietam.

The Latest.—The following was obtained on Monday morning from the Headquarters in Baltimore:

Advices from the army up to 2 p. m., on Sunday, July 5, state that Gen. Meade's Headquarters would be at Creagerstown last night, and were to be in Frederick to-day.

Gen. Meade has telegraphed that Lee's army is retreating in wild confusion. Every available man in Baltimore and Washington is being hurried to Frederick to intercept Lee's flying and demoralized troops. A great battle will probably come off to-morrow, which will doubtless be a finality, as Gen. Meade's forces, reinforced by Gens. Couch, Schenck and Heintzelman, will be nearly double Lee's army.

The rebel losses are estimated at 20,000. Our troops in excellent spirits.

The rebels abandoned their wounded and killed.

[Lincoln has issued a congratulatory address to the country, and the American is jubilant at the narrow escape which Baltimore has made from the hands of the rebels.]

Latest from the Battle Field.—From parties who left the battle field at 12 o'clock on Saturday morning, we gather the following particulars of the flight of the enemy:

The enemy is in full retreat, demoralized and almost disorganized, leaving in our hands his many thousands of killed and wounded.

The battle of Friday was the most terrible to the enemy of the three days' conflict, and his repulse so complete and disastrous that Gen. Meade and the leading officers pronounced it to be final and decisive.

Never was there a more vigorous and deadly assault than that made on our centre by Longstreet. It was a deadly struggle on the part of the enemy to break our lines, repeated and renewed a half dozen times during the afternoon, in which they were as often repulsed, and driven back with a loss of life unparalleled by any previous battle in which they had come in conflict with the grand old army of the Potomac.

Officers who have been taken prisoners, admit that the loss of the enemy of those in high command, is fully equal if not greater than we have sustained, but refuse to give the names of those who have fallen.

The men all felt that they had whipped the enemy, and the joy was great. The shouts of victory could be heard for many miles, when the enemy retreated, and was kept up to a late hour of the night.

During the evening a flag of truce arrived from Gen. Lee, proposing, in his hypocritical manner, a truce of 48 hours, as a measure of humanity, to afford time to bury the dead and attend to the wounded. It was evident that the enemy must at once retreat, and the proposition was regarded by Gen. Meade as a mere ruse to obtain time to push forward his trains towards the river, and secure a line of escape. The proposition was promptly rejected, and an advance immediately ordered on the town of Gettysburg.

The enemy slowly retreated before our cavalry and infantry, and by midnight we were in full possession of the town and the battle field without opposition. During the night scouts arrived reporting that the enemy was rapidly retreating by the Greencastle road towards Hagerstown, and preparations were at once made for a pursuit at daylight. Cavalry were also sent out to harrass the enemy, and at daylight a vigorous attack was made on the enemy's rear guard, which in vain attempted to check the pursuit of the fleeing army.

The distance from Gettysburg to the Potomac is fully 40 miles, and with the assistance of Gen. French and the old garrison at Harper's Ferry, numbering about 15,000 men, including most of the Maryland regiments, who are understood to be properly posted to check his flight, we have strong hopes of being able to so operate on the fleeing rebel column, as to send it across the Potomac a demoralized and disorganized mob.

Maj. Gen. Hancock is considered as the great hero of Friday's battle. His corps met the terrible assaults of the enemy without flinching, and though they lost heavily it fought nobly. When he fell severely wounded, the effect on his men was to give them renewed determination to conquer, and when they learned that their wounded commander was still watching them and directing their movements, they fought like demons and drove back the enemy, when he renewed the assault with the vigor of fresh troops, sending him back to his lines in such a crippled condition that all attempts to rally them again were futile.

Up to 12 o'clock on Saturday night, the sounds of cannon could be heard in the distance, as our pursuing columns attacked the enemy's rear, and thousands of prisoners and straggling rebels are coming towards Gettysburg, with captured wagons and cannon. In short, there was every evidence that our victory was as decisive as it was glorious—that the enemy was in disorganized flight, getting back to Virginia as rapidly as his worn-out limbs and shattered horse flesh would carry him. Whether he will make another stand on the road is yet to be ascertained.

The advance of Gen. Couch from Harrisburg was expected to be at Chambersburg on Saturday, close enough to join in punishing the well whipped rebels on their way to the river.

In the town of Gettysburg when we drove the enemy out of it on Friday night, we recaptured a large number of Federal prisoners, reported by some as high as fifteen hundred, many of whom were wounded. The [illegible] several hundred wounded rebels [illegible] with them.

CONFEDERATE ACCOUNTS.

The Richmond Enquirer has the following items telegraphed to it by its correspondent:—

WINCHESTER, July 7.—There has been four days' fighting near Gettysburg, commencing on Wednesday, July 1st, and ending on Saturday night, July 4th. It is reported here that A. P. Hill, Early and Rodes fought the enemy principally on Wednesday, beginning at one o'clock and lasting two hours. We drove the enemy through Gettysburg and two and a half miles beyond. At Gettysburg we captured their wounded—3,500 in number.

The enemy are said to have fought well; their position was on a fortified mountain, up which our men repeatedly charged, but were driven back.

In the fight on Thursday our whole line is said to have been engaged, the line of battle extending six miles in length. The fighting continued until a very late hour of the night of Thursday, and was renewed again on Friday and lasted all day and into Friday night. It is also reported to have begun again on Saturday and ended late Saturday night by our men capturing the immense fortifications of the enemy.

Our loss is estimated at ten thousand. Between three and four thousand of our wounded are arriving here to-night. Every preparation is being made to receive them.

General Scales and Pender have arrived here wounded, this evening.

The whole of the yankee force was engaged in the last three days' fighting. The number is estimated at one hundred and seventy-five thousand.

The hills around Gettysburg are said to be covered with the dead and wounded of the yankee army of the Potomac.

The fighting of these four days is regarded as the severest of the war and the slaughter unprecedented; especially is this so of the enemy.

The New York and Pennsylvania papers are reported to have declared for peace.

WINCHESTER, July 7.—Gens. Heth, Pender, Hood, Anderson, Scales, Pettigrew and Semmes, are certainly wounded. Gens. Barksdale, Armistead, Garnett and Kemper are killed. At least fifty field officers have been wounded.

We have nothing later than Saturday evening from the battle field at Gettysburg. All are confident of our final success.

The Pennsylvania people are calling for peace.

The Confederate Gen. Archer was captured by the enemy. The yankee Gen. Graham is a prisoner in our hands.

WINCHESTER, July 8.—The report of a fight at Gettysburg on Sunday, in which we captured a large number of prisoners, is confirmed. Our army is reported at Hagerstown and Frederick. The enemy occupied Maryland Heights yesterday evening. Cannonading this evening towards Williamsport is reported.

Gen. Jenkins is wounded slightly. Meade is reported killed, and McClellan is said to be in command of the yankees.

RICHMOND, July 9.—The following unofficial despatch from the telegraphic superintendent at Martinsburg was received at the War Department last night.

MARTINSBURG, July 8.

To Hon. J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War:

From all reports we gained a decided and telling advantage over the enemy at Gettysburg on Wednesday and Thursday. On Friday we charged his works, and took them, but were unable to hold them, and fell back towards Hagerstown. There has been but little fighting since then. So far the victory is on our side. We can now hear cannonading, and the report is that a fight is now going on at Hagerstown. Everything is so indefinite that it is impossible to form a correct idea of the fight.

Four thousand prisoners are now at Williamsport, on their way to Richmond. Many of those who were slightly wounded were paroled to-day.

MARTINSBURG, July 8.—Large numbers of prisoners are on the road to Richmond. Skirmishing is going on at Hagerstown, and a considerable fight took place at Boonsboro'.

The Baltimore Gazette of the 6th says Meade is wounded.

The same paper states that Grant is retreating from Vicksburg.

Banks at New Orleans calls for reinforcements. Louisiana is lost to the Yankees.

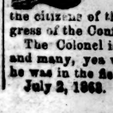
YANKEE OUTRAGES IN KING WILLIAM.

The Rev. William Spottswood Fontaine, a clergyman of intelligence and education, was a few days ago the owner of one of the largest and handsomest country houses in King William. His gardens, ornamental grounds and orchards were of unusual extent and beauty, and the lovely aspect of his place was calculated to disarm the enmity of fiends. His residence was unfortunately situated near the highway over which the forces of Gen. Dix marched, when *en route* for the upper part of King William. His plantation was the place of encampment, for several days, of the yankee army. Mr. Fontaine was absent from King William when the enemy were upon his plantation, but his wife and daughters, who were at the mercy of the enemy, endeavored, by yielding to their demands for food, to prevent wanton destruction. Thousands of hungry, clamorous, brutal wretches soon devoured all the stores and household supplies. The family was at last left without food, but the ferocious demands of the enemy increased, and for two days these accomplished ladies were forced to endure the rudeness and coarse insults of the yankees.

They shot the sheep, hogs, cows, oxen, and fowls, and destroyed crops, agricultural implements, stable and barns, of this unoffending clergyman. They laid waste his gardens, orchards, and ornamental grounds, but for a short time respected his dwelling house. At last, however, they surrounded his house, yelling, cursing and blaspheming, a number of runaway negroes uniting with the yankee soldiers. They demanded food and threatened the destruction of the house if the starving ladies did not furnish it. This they did whilst they were roasting the sheep and calves they had slaughtered. Mrs. Fontaine told them that she had no more food, as they had devoured all. With brutal and profane language, they then commenced the sacking of the house, the affrighted ladies having fled for protection, without a change of clothing, to a neighbor's. In a few hours they completely sacked and gutted the house. All of the costly furniture was broken to pieces with axes, and the fragments piled in the rooms. The window curtains, carpets and mattings, were torn to pieces; and family portraits were torn to shreds; marble slabs were pounded to atoms with hammers. A well selected and most valuable library of three thousand volumes was torn to pieces and scattered over the grounds.

Hundreds of yankee soldiers probed the gardens and yard with their bayonets for concealed valuables until they found all the china, glassware, and many other costly things, all of which they stole or destroyed. The wardrobes, presses, trunks, &c., &c., of the ladies were broken open and every articles of wearing apparel stolen or torn to pieces. Nothing was spared, and, having completed the work of destruction they poured Kerosene oil on the mutilated and torn furniture and bedding. The escape of the ladies of the house alone saved them from these fiends in human shape.

The principal performers in this hideous carnival of pillage were, we learn, Pennsylvanians. Our example of leniency and mercy is utterly lost upon such wretches.—*Rich. Examiner.*



Col. Neill A. McLean

of Lumberton, Robeson county, is recommended as a candidate to represent the citizens of the 4th Judicial District in the next Congress of the Confederate States.

The Colonel is eminently qualified for the position, and many, yes very many, would rejoice to know that he was in the field.

MANY CITIZENS.

July 2, 1863. 65-2t

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

CAMP NEAR RICHMOND, July 1.

Messrs. Editors: There is now a prospect for some fighting around Richmond. The enemy has been on the Peninsula for several days, apparently designing attack in force. We are encamped near the memorable ground of Seven Pines. To day one year ago was fought the battle of Malvern Hill, some 12 miles southeast of here, and the bloodiest of the Seven Days' Fights. The country around here is low, swampy and springy, thinly settled with indifferent society; very few fine farms are to be seen. There is no chance of getting vegetables, poultry or milk. I called on a very talkative, fidgety old lady a day or two ago to see if I could get buttermilk, fruit or vegetables. She was sweeping out the piazza with a very large broom, and I suppose anticipated my business as no doubt several hundred had called for the same things before me. At the very instant that she heard "buttermilk" she straightened herself up and turning to me commenced in the most excited and rapid voice I ever heard as follows: "I haven't got nary cow, and she's gone dry anyhow, and besides we only get milk enough for our own use, and the soldiers has just taken and stamped down everything; they broke down my hen house and took every single chicken and all my ducks, and they burnt up the fence and pulled down the garden and stole the Irish potatoes and my peas and my raspberries and my cherries and they tred down the cabbage plants and I don't know what we are to do nor what will become of us, and they killed most all my hogs and broke into the smoke-house and trod down the oats and stole our buggy lines and the axe and the water dipper and dropped the well bucket into the well and I don't know what upon earth we are to do, and they killed two of our sheep too and the quartermaster or the general or some of them he come and levied on our clover field and our wheat and wouldn't pay but half of what it is worth and they have taken every thing and we havn't got nothing, and they come all over the whole place night and day in great droves and I'm so uneasy and troubled so much about it till I'm near about run distracted and oh! mercy on me! there goes two of the gluttons now after one of my little chickens and I'm just broke down a running and a going constant to try to save what little I've got and I don't know what under heaven we are to do or how we are to live, and ——" and I had got out of hearing and left her. She had long before resumed her sweeping wrathfully and emphatically with her broom as she kept up a ceaseless clatter with her tongue. I suppose she has stopped by this time. I would defy any stage-actor to speak as rapidly and varied with as many emphatic gestures as she did. I will always shy around that place hereafter. Much of what she said was true and is a correct picture of the shameful conduct of many soldiers, although she exaggerated slightly.

Many graves of dead yankees and Confederates have been found near here. Several of these have been opened and it is found that the bodies are not entirely decomposed. It was reported that some fellow had dug up a dead yankee and got two dollars and a half in specie, whereupon many others began to hunt specie. The stench where these graves have been opened is said to be very offensive.

The troops here now are receiving new clothing and shoes, although they are already well clothed. The jackets issued now are of blue gray and resemble at a distance the yankee uniform. Most of this clothing is of English material and is cheap for the times. The entire suit, including shoes, caps and underclothing is supplied at less than half the cost of the same articles from merchants and tailors.

The rations have also been increased and are now half pound of bacon, full rations of meal or flour, rice and peas, with some sugar. The health of the men is good. The weather has been wet and disagreeable.

One of the most gallant engagements of the war occurred at South Anna bridge on the Virginia Central Railroad, about 25 miles North of Richmond. Lt. Col. Hargrove, with Co. A, 44th Reg't N. C. T., fought most gallantly and desperately against two or three thousand of the enemy and did not surrender till one half their number was killed and wounded. Lt. Col. T. L. Hargrave is a lawyer of Granville county, was a member of the Convention in 1861 and raised a company for the 44th Reg't. He afterwards became Major and then Lt. Col. of that Reg't. There is not a more high toned gentleman and gallant soldier in the army.

The Militia and citizens of Richmond have been organizing and drilling. I saw a company of little boys, and others contained old men. Some of the companies were drilling a few evenings since when a shower came up and the whole concern, rank and file, hoisted umbrellas. The drill-master still walked them around to the sound of "hep," avoiding mud holes and puddles.

Provost guards have become a nuisance. It is proper perhaps to have some such police regulations in cities or exposed places. The regular picket or guard of each army, post or department is sufficient for all purposes, or fully as much so as the Provost guard. It is an enormous expense to the Government to keep up so many Provost officers and troops, and the Provost guard does but little good anywhere. They embarrass honest people while shrewd men and scoundrels dodge them or ingratiate themselves into their good graces and carry on their devilment unawares. The Provost system keeps a great many able-bodied men out of the service. If such places must exist let wounded and disabled soldiers occupy them. The Provosts often gratify private malice and hate by arresting men they do not like or putting them to trouble. They don't stop crime nor aid the army nor expedite the enforcement of law or good order. There is a regiment or more doing Provost duty at different places in N. C. The office is a nice soft place for some favorite or officer who wishes to shun the hard duties of war to slide into, and there go through with the farce of having a couple of bayonets at his door while writing out formal passes upon papers either forged or genuine. When he hears the whistle blow he lays away his pipe, puts on his red sash and sword and struts down to the depot, smells through the cars, asks several decent persons impudent questions and carries a parcel of rowdies back to his room to get on a spree on "confiscated" whiskey. These are his duties. His business hours are from half past eleven to twelve, and any one who don't get a passport during that interval must lie over or be put in the "cage" among lice and filth. If the system effected any good, its inconveniences would be cheerfully submitted to. Down with the system! down with it, and send those sleek, fat, foppish mock soldiers where they can earn their mush. Here, here! t-t-t-ake the pen! the yanks are coming and we must dash out to meet them! A battle! Truly, LONG GRABS.

CAMP NEAR RICHMOND, July 4.

Messrs. Editors: We have been encamped about 6 miles from Richmond on the Williamsburg road and about 7 or 8 miles from Bottom's Bridge, where that road crosses the Chickahominy. Ransom's and Jenkins's Brigades crossed Chickahominy at this bridge Thursday evening and went 4 or 5 miles beyond with several pieces of artillery. We shelled the Yankees and they fell back rapidly to the Pamunkey and we occupied the place where they had been. The enemy's artillery did not fire more than four or five times at our troops. Jenkins's 8 C Brigade was in front and the 24th N. C. was the foremost of Ransom's Brigade and within better range of the enemy's artillery than Jenkins's Brigade. It is thought the enemy had a pretty strong force. They hardly remained long enough for our gunners to get the range, although they had formed line of battle. One man in the 24th Reg't was killed, —— Tate, from Person Co., in Company H. There were two or three others slightly wounded. A shell exploded in a few feet of Col. Clarke, but he was not touched! The 24th is a splendid Regiment, has done gallant service and is "all right on the goose." Some few of the enemy were killed and 8 or 10 taken prisoners, some of them wounded, one mortally.

It was nearly sunset when we arrived in front of the Yankees and we returned in a few hours afterwards to this side of the Chickahominy, from where Ransom's Brigade returned to camp, and Cook's Brigade and other troops went to look after some Yank's who it was said had a hankering after Hanover Junction and sundry horses, pickles, chickens and preserves up that way. The North Carolina Troops about Richmond are Ransom's and Cook's Brigades, the 41st Reg't (Cavalry) and the 44th Reg't, Pettigrew's Brigade. The rest are South Carolinians and Virginians—altogether a strong force—a force that will use up Dix and Keyes if they give us the opportunity. This may be put down in the Almanacs as a "phact." I have been over the battle ground of Seven Pines and saw a good many yankee skulls and ribs and I also ate huckleberries from bushes that grew by the side of Yankee graves. By the way huckleberry gathering is a great thing now. The Chickahominy and other swamps have now large quantities of these delicious berries. The battle field of Seven Pines is among swampy bays, and slashes, with here and there a field or small farm. The name is from a pine tree with seven prongs or forks, and there has never been any cross road, church, post office or blacksmith shop.

I see recruiting to raise companies has again become the order of the day under the call for volunteer militia for six months. Better go it, boys. There will be another conscript or some other devilment by the end of that time that will take you in, and perhaps if the government has to pull you in, it may everlastingly hold on to you after it gets you in. And recollect it will never do for us to leg now. We must keep up the army and push on the war till the North will let us alone and allow us our rights. The North began this unnecessary, inhuman and ruinous conflict, and it will stop the very moment they agree to quit it. Speaking of recruiting, though, reminds me of some little incidents that occurred about the beginning of the war when we all did not have as much sense as we have now. In those days everybody that considered himself "somebody" had recruiting papers from the governor to raise a company, and many were raising battalions, legions, &c., several of which enterprises have been "raxed" long ago. Well, "Long Grabs" he thought he would raise him a company. He got a trunk full of blanks, muster rolls, pay rolls, descriptive rolls, &c. &c., and et ceteras, and goes accordingly to a big militia meeting or muster, at Elizabethtown, where he met up with Josh from Wilmington on the same business, only more so. Now at that particular time and place I knew nobody but Josh, and Josh he knew nobody but me, consequently we were very thick. We concluded to form the acquaintance of several important personages at once as the best means to succeed in our object. So we managed in two or three hours to get acquainted with all the "prominent men," who promised us their influence, wished us success and invited us to "call" on them if we ever passed through the country. We then brought out our documents and walked up to various individuals and asked them to volunteer. We dwelt on the glories of war—patriotism—the pleasures of camp—bounties—how they would be loaded down with clothing and rations and get their doctor's bill paid free gratis for nothing, &c. Imagine our surprise and disappointment when we found that while we had been forming the acquaintance of the "prominent men," a plain old citizen, formerly a post master, miller, deputy sheriff and justice of the peace in that county, had gone round and got all the volunteers—some 80 or 100—for another company. I thought the thing was out then, but it was thought proper as a last resort to make some desperate war speeches and redeem the lost fortunes of the day. Lt B of Fayetteville was there and insisted on this plan. I and Josh put on our studying caps, begun to think over, "victory or death," "'Tis sweet to die for one's country," "Open wide the gate of Janus," "Let slip the dogs of war," and such like patriotic phrases. Now I and Josh wanted a company apiece or just men enough to get a "posish" in any other company, and there was no jealousy between us. There was a sort of a scramble for the goods box when the time came for speaking, and Lt. B. succeeded in mounting it first—I on one side and Josh on the other, ready to take the stump as soon as B would be through. Lt. B had been in the battle of Bethel and of course had seen a larger portion of the elephant than I and Josh (I had been at Fort Sumter but did not like to mention that, as a good many of the people were prejudiced against South Carolina) B. made an eloquent and patriotic appeal and closed by saying (in substance:) "Fellow citizens! I have already stood amid the carnage of battle and staked my life, my fortunes, and my sacred honor for our cause on the bloody fields of Bethel under the folds of that proud flag as it floats on the breeze of liberty that blows up from the sunny South like the breath of inspiration, (pointing to a Confederate flag on the top of the Court House) I do not say to you, "go!" but "come" with me and let us stand or fall together under that noble banner." On the strength of this he laid out bleak reils, peas and ink in abundance, but the hesitating sons of Mars declined to walk up and "swear in" and "sign or make their cross-marks," but gradually retreated in the direction of sundry cider carts and whiskey wagons. Lt B remarked (*sotto voce,*) "If I had thought nobody would volunteer I wouldn't have made a speech"(!) I and Josh exchanged glances and concluded we would save our reputation and extra supply of eloquence also. Further speaking was postponed. I and Josh adopted the prevailing custom and took a drink but did not "get on a *spree*" as the song erroneously stated. We lingered yet a little while longer and witnessed many strange antics that were out up promiscuously among the hereinbefore mentioned wagons, and we shook hands confidentially and parted—he for Wilmington and I for the "Green Pond," "without the loss (or gain) of a man." "Thus ended the first lesson" Truly, LONG GRABS.

P. S. I take my pen in hand to drap you those few lines to inform you that I am well except a bad cold and two very sore corns on my foot and hoping you are enjoying the same blessing I remain sincerely and affectionately yours. Very Resp'ty, L. G.

P. S. N. B. The weather is very hot now. This is fourth of July—a big day among the ancients. The Yanks pretend to celebrate it same as ever and I suppose still do so up about Chambersburg and York and Carlisle. L——g G——bs.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

SOUTH ANNA BRIDGE, F. & P. R. R., July 6

Messrs Editors: All is quiet this morning along the lines of the South Anna. We celebrated the 4th by an exhibition of fire works. The yankees about 12,000 strong of all arms appeared on Saturday afternoon about 4 o'clock, on our front across the river, but did not come in range till about twilight. Our position is a very strong one, covering a bold bluff immediately in rear of the R. R. bridge. We had 6 pieces of artillery, 12 pd howitzers and 3 inch rifled guns, so posted as to subject the assailants to a cross fire, and effectually commanding all the approaches. The enemy commenced the attack from the south side of the river about night-fall, drove in our pickets and attacked our skirmishers, and commenced tearing up the track, whereupon our artillery opened on them, driving them back with groans from the wounded heard distinctly 250 yards off. They could not get their artillery in position, but raised a continuous fire of small arms, killing one man and wounding 3 or 4. They made 3 feeble charges during the night and retired completely foiled about daybreak. They tried to force a passage at the County bridge 3 mile up the river to turn our right flank, but they failed in this. Thus a column of 12,000 men was compelled to retreat, having been repulsed by one battery and 2 companies of infantry, being the only troops actually engaged. We could not determine their loss, as their dead and wounded were removed. Since the fight our cavalry (Baker's 3d N. C.,) have picked up 12 prisoners; 12 dead bodies have been found in the woods. The troops engaged were 3 Co's of the 46th N. C. under the immediate command of Maj. McAllister. The man killed was named Upchurch, Co. D 15th N. C. The yankees have gone below. If they see fit to renew the attack we are ready for them.

I was in Richmond a few days ago and saw the "National Guard" mustered on Saturday afternoon. To an eye accustomed to bronzed veterans they awakened a slight feeling of the ridiculous, as some fat old wit would puff along grasping his rifle as if the fate of the Confederacy depended on his single arm. They looked like a corps of convalescents compared with our weather-beaten regulars. But it was a noble spectacle, to see a whole population going up to "the breach" to do or die in defence of their altars and homes. God bless the men but especially the women of Richmond. The latter have won for themselves a fame which not only will be recorded on a bright page of the annals of Earth but will also have a place in The Books which will be brought forth on the great day of account. "Come ye blessed of my Father, for I was an hungered and ye gave me meat, I was thirsty and ye gave me drink, I was a stranger and ye took me in, naked and ye clothed me, I was sick and ye visited me." There are of course in that noble city, many hungry dogs who have scented the prey from far around, and it must be so in any metropolis, but the citizens proper have nobly done their duty.

In returning, which I did on horseback, I was obliged to proceed very circumspectly, as the yankees that morning were between me and my Reg't, but by taking a circuitous route, I got through safe. I stopped at a neat little house though of humble dimensions and asked for a glass of milk. I was asked to dismount and regaled with milk and bread and butter. The good woman was a soldier's wife, a simple, earnest christian; she refused any compensation, said she had never turned off a hungry man, that hundreds of soldiers had partaken of her hospitality; but though sometimes she wondered how her supplies would be renewed, yet somehow she always was provided for, and had never suffered. This appeared to me a practical illustration of christian faith. Like the woman of scripture, she divided her scanty supply, and like her found "the meal" did not diminish "in the barrel," or "the oil in the cruse." "Trust in the Lord and do good, and so shalt thou dwell in the land and verily thou shalt be fed."

I have not got my Observer in 7 weeks, I suppose papers must lie over at Richmond from the indifference and triflingness of the P. O. officials there.

No more this time from KARUX.

FRANKLIN, Va., July 4

Messrs. Editors: The friends of the soldiers in Major C. G. Wright's Battalion I know are anxious to hear from them, and I take this means of informing them that Maj. Wright's Battalion is stationed at Franklin, Va. This Battalion has made some swift marches, having to march from Colerain, Bertie, N. C. to this place, and part of the time through rain, mud, and water. The health of the Battalion is very good, considering that very few of the men had ever seen anything like marching or lying on the ground—they having been guarding bridges and doing provost duty before they were attached to a Battalion. Maj. Wright is doing all he can to drill and organize his Battalion and will soon have them well drilled and efficient soldiers. Deserters say the yankees have evacuated Suffolk. Franklin has the appearance of having once been a flourishing place, but it is now in ruins, the enemy having shelled and burned up most of the place. It is entirely evacuated by the citizens. Of our forces here I cannot speak, but if the invader comes he will meet a true Southern reception. C. H. B.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The following is a list of the acts and resolutions passed at the late session:

ACTS.—In relation to payment of taxes, and to authorise the Public Treasurer and other officers of the State to fund certain issues of Confederate Treasury notes in seven per cent. bonds of the Government.

Concerning fees of Public Register of Mecklenburg.

To authorise R. G. Tuttle, late Sheriff of Caldwell, to collect arrears.

In regard to holding Courts in Jones County.

To amend "An act in relation to the supply of Salt."

To increase pay of members of the present General Assembly.

To amend chapter 55 of Revised Code.

For relief of sureties of Josiah Hodges, late Sheriff of Pitt.

To legalise certain disbursements of the Treasurer and to amend "An Act for the relief of the wives and families of soldiers in the army."

To incorporate the Gibson Hill Mining Company.

Authorising the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to elect a Treasurer.

To authorise the Governor to sign certain State bonds.

To enable refugees and others to vote for members of Congress.

To punish aiders and abettors of deserters.

To regulate payment of bounty to the representatives of deceased soldiers.

Concerning the election of members of Congress from this State.

For relief of S. A. Warren, Sheriff of Northampton.

To incorporate North Carolina Stock Insurance Company, Charlotte.

To incorporate Kernersville High School in Forsyth.

To provide for the better protection of Sheep.

To amend "An Act to charter the Shelby and Broad River Railroad Company."

To increase the salary of Public Librarian.

To extend time of making settlement with the Agent of Cherokee lands.

To amend chapter 60 of the Revised Code.

To amend 70th chapter of the Acts of the General Assembly for the session 1858-'59.

To repeal an act to protect the people against small-pox.

For relief of persons charged with double taxes.

To amend Revised Code chapter 21, Sec. 1.

Authorising county trustees to bring suit in certain cases.

Providing for local defence in this State.

In relation to Militia and a Guard for home defence.

Resolutions.—Thanks to Capt. Elliott, and to Maj. Whitford. Concerning Confederate Currency. In favor of S. J. Crawford, W. H. Ramsay, A. C. Latham, DeCarteret and Armstrong, the Clerks and doorkeepers. Concerning Craven County. To amend resolutions, entitled "Resolutions to raise a Committee of investigation of Railroads of the State." Calling on the Governor for information in regard to slaves detailed to work on fortifications. Requiring the Adjutant General to prepare a tabular statement of the number of Conscripts and Volunteers in the several counties of the State.

The Yankees in Duplin.—Neither the Court House nor Jail was burned. The records of the County were not disturbed, nor the Female Institute molested. They took some 20 horses, from citizens, and 24 cavalry horses belonging to Capt. Lane's company. They burnt the Sword factory and two small buildings adjacent; took about $100,000 in Confederate money that had been deposited in A. Southerland's safe, by different parties, $20,000 of which belonged to the Sheriff, or had been collected by him for taxes, &c. They also gutted the stores, throwing their contents out to negroes, and took all the money, jewelry and watches they could anywhere find.

It is supposed they carried out of the county about 200 negroes, 20 of them from the village. They, of course, did some damage to the growing crops by turning their horses into the fields. It is believed that Capt. Lane's men, about thirty in number, who were in the village at the time the yankees entered it, made their escape. Four of them who were on picket duty on the road below Kenansville, had not been heard from and one other had been found killed.

The mill belonging to Mr. Wm. B. Middleton, some few miles from Kenansville, was burned by the enemy.

They robbed the people of Hallsville of everything they could find, such as money, watches, jewelry, horses, negroes, etc., and turned their horses into the corn fields, ruining or greatly injuring the growing crops.—*Wil. Journal.*

Williamston, N. C. Burned by the Enemy.—Col. S. W. Watts, 10th N. C. militia, in Martin county, reports to the Adjutant General that he assembled the men of his Regiment for enrollment at Williamston on the 6th inst., under the requisition of the President. Early in the morning the enemy from Plymouth advanced upon the town both by land and water, and after firing a number of shells the town was burned.

Raleigh Progress.

Sixty-Sixth Regiment N. C. Troops.—The partisan Rangers on duty in the Eastern portion of the State have been organised into a Regiment to be known as the Sixty-Sixth. Lieut. Col. James W. Hinton of Pasquotank has been made Colonel, and Capt. W. H. Bagley Major.—*Ral. Progress.*

Death of Col. J. H. Morehead.—Col. J. H. Morehead, of the 45th regiment, died at Martinsburg a few days ago of typhoid fever. Col. Morehead was a gallant officer,—a noble and generous hearted man.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Great Freshet and Destruction of Crops.—Dan river has been higher than it has been before in a very long while. Along the bank of the river for miles nothing was to be seen but one vast sea of water stretching from one hillside to the other. The low grounds were planted either in corn or wheat, and it was truly a melancholy sight to see such vast quantities of the latter staple, already harvested and shocked ready for threshing, swept away by the current. In some places one could see great crowds of shocks, still preserving their form, floating bodily down the stream, whilst at other places the wheat, having been mowed and left lying upon the ground, was swept off in that condition, and could be seen floating like sea-weed upon the surface of the water.

Wherever corn had been planted, nothing was to be seen above the surface of the water except, perhaps, now and then a blade of the green corn protruding.—*Danville Appeal.*

Result of Drafting in the North.—The Old Guard, of New York, gives the following specimen of the process of drafting in Michigan:

"Of forty-one men drafted in Clinton county, Michigan, thirty-two have escaped to Canada, which, if not "the land of the brave," is at least the "home of the free."

The Columbia Carolinian announces the death, on Friday, of Mrs. Mary Hampton, relict of the late General Wade Hampton. She has quietly passed to her rest at the extreme limit of more than four score years—eminently characterized by many gentle virtues.

WAR NEWS.

Vicksburg.—RICHMOND, July 8.—The following dispatch has been received here from Gen. Johnston:

JACKSON, July 7.—Hon. J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War:—Vicksburg capitulated on the 4th inst. The garrison was paroled and are to be returned to our lines. Officers retaining their side arms and personal baggage. This intelligence was brought by an officer who left the place on Sunday the 5th. J. E. JOHNSTON, General.

JACKSON, July 7.—Vicksburg was surrendered on the morning of the 4th, the men being in a starving condition and completely worn out by excessive fatigue. Immediately after the surrender Grant sent a boat load of supplies to the famished garrison. Officers say that had Gen. Johnston reached there twelve days sooner he could not have relieved the garrison, as they could not muster over seven thousand men for duty. Every thing is in the wildest state of excitement here; citizens are flying in every direction. The streets are filled with stock, negroes and families in ox carts and every species of conveyance. Citizens beyond Clinton report the enemy burning every dwelling they pass. A fight is hourly looked for.

JACKSON, July 9.—The enemy is advancing rapidly on the Clinton Road. Our cavalry are skirmishing with them three miles out, and are gradually falling back. Our force is in line of battle to receive them.

Fighting in the South West—Banks Routed with heavy loss.—JACKSON, July 7.—Gen. Loring attacked Osterhaus yesterday near Edwards' Depot, and after three hours' hard fighting drove him across the river. Our loss is reported heavy. The enemy's loss not known.

An officer from the vicinity of Port Hudson says Dick Taylor crossed the Mississippi under cover of our guns last Saturday. He and Gardner attacked Banks and routed him with heavy loss. They are marching to reinforce Johnston.

Attack commenced on Charleston.—CHARLESTON, July 10.—The attack has commenced, four iron-clads are off the bar; one at the mouth of Stono; one in that River; and forty-three other vessels off the harbor. There has been heavy firing from 5 A. M. for 2 hours, our Morris Island batteries replying. Troops are landing at Grimball's. An iron-clad and gunboats have gone up Stono to attack Fort Pemberton.

From Suffolk.—PETERSBURG, July 9.—Several gentlemen have arrived here from Suffolk, since its evacuation, and the train for Ivor yesterday carried down a number of refugees returning home. The last of the Yankees left on the night of the 3d inst., the town having been occupied by them for 13 months and 20 days. When the order for evacuation was first made, it was determined to burn the town, but before they could remove, Lee entered Pennsylvania, and they feared retaliation, and the order for burning was rescinded.

We learn that a few of the citizens of the town, who have become charmed with the yankees, left with them.

Our troops entered Suffolk on Monday, and their pickets extend 7 miles below Suffolk. The yankee pickets extend to 11 miles this side of Portsmouth. It is believed that preparations are now being made for the entire evacuation of Portsmouth and Suffolk.—*Examiner.*

The French in Mexico.—Vera Cruz advices to the 16th ult., state that the French army occupied the city of Mexico on the 3d ult., and Gen. Forey took possession on the 10th. Forey was received with great enthusiasm. A French Marquis who was wounded at Puebla goes to Paris with the keys of the city of Mexico. Thirteen hundred prisoners, mostly Mexican officers, are about to be sent to France.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

On the whole, the fortune of war, for this week, goes against us. We have been too confident, and too disdainful of the prowess of our foes; and the fortunes of war fluctuate forever, like all the other tides in the affairs of men.

What then? Will any Confederate lose heart or hope for this? Shall our proud banners droop, or our faith fail, or our trust in a just Providence grow feeble? God forbid! All that we have already done, and vowed to do; all our past, all our future, call on us, pledge us, compel us, to read in all that has befallen but one lesson—that we must repair our faults, reinforce our strength where it is weak, redouble our efforts, and use all our resources so as to present a stern front of resistance to the base and brutal foe who wages so persistent a war for our destruction. We have to remember that by our acts of secession and our defiance of all consequences, we are simply bound to make good that secession, or die. We have to remember that we Confederates have always loudly professed towards these Yankees, not hatred and defiance only, but ineffable scorn and disdain also; and that if we suffer our country now to be subdued by a race we despise so much, it were better for us we had never been born. Those who die in stern resistance will then be the only fortunate Confederates, and of them will often be said by the survivors, *Tergue, quaterque beati!* Thrice, indeed, and four times blessed, will be the dead, whose eyes will never behold the degradation of their country; and ten thousand times accursed the unhappy men condemned to live on and beget vassals to Yankee lords!

It may be needless to urge these topics. The great mass of our people have already shown what they are ready to do and to dare rather than strike hands again with our mortal foes. We have seen darker days than this, and they have only made us serry our ranks and strike more fiercely home. *Noblesse oblige.* We boast that we have in our veins that good blood which *will* not sink, but rises higher for every blow. Now is the time to show it. The army we have raised, the Government we have created, have never failed us

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 13, 1863.

The "Great Events," recorded in our last, turn out to have been great fabrications—all except the calamitous one of the fall of Vicksburg. There is much disappointment, of course, and would be still more if we were to believe the yankee accounts which followed close upon the heels of the Martinsburg story. But we have too much experience of yankee stories to believe any great part of those they now send us.

We have faith in Gen. Lee and in his army. He and they will do all that can be done by men. Should they succeed, they will shorten if not end the war. Should they fail, it will be prolonged indefinitely. As the South cannot afford to be conquered, it must necessarily continue the war as long as the yankees prosecute it. Come what may, of victory or defeat, everything that we have or expect to have at the South—life, property and honor—all depends on final triumph, and we must admit no thought short of that.

The latest accounts from our army, though nothing official, has yet been received, dispel much of the gloom and anxiety caused by the yankee accounts, and seem to give reason to believe that Gen. Lee neither has been nor will be whipped.

It will be seen that a new attack has been made upon Charleston, by land and water. The accounts seem to promise that it will be repelled. From what we have heard of our force there, we think it sufficient to beat any land force the enemy can probably muster there at present.

The loss of Vicksburg is not the loss of the Mississippi. We have still Port Hudson, which is quite as strong as ever Vicksburg was. And light artillery from a hundred other points can effectually prevent commerce on that great river. It may not be able to stop the yankee iron clads from going up and down, but it can sink any merchant steamers or flat boats. It is a calamity to lose Vicksburg, but, as the Richmond Whig truly says, "Nothing is to be gained by despondency; all that has been lost may be regained by fortitude and perseverance. The bitterness of heart which breeds despondency and disaffection wins no triumphs, repairs no disasters, sustains no cause. Greatness of soul accepts all the calamities of war in the spirit of defiance, and rises superior to every misfortune. If we cannot bear defeat as well as the yankees, we are unworthy to be free."

Perhaps the most surprising thing of the week is that the account of Magruder's important captures at Brashear City is confirmed by the yankee accounts in the New York Herald. We are so accustomed to fabrications from the South that we took it for granted that this was a fabrication or exaggeration.

REPORTED PROPOSITION FOR PEACE.—It has been reported that Vice President Stephens has gone to Washington City under flag of truce with a peace proposal. This is so far true that Mr. Stephens did go as far as Newports News He has returned to Richmond. What he went for is only conjectured, though it is said that it was in relation to exchange of prisoners.

P. S.—The Richmond papers of Saturday have not yet arrived, but a dispatch of that date says that "a correspondence explanatory of Vice President Stephens's mission shows that he went to Fortress Monroe as military Commissioner, to obtain from the Federal authorities an agreement to conduct the war, hereafter, according to the usages of civilized nations. After waiting two days, Mr Stephens was informed that the proposition for a conference was inadmissible, and he therefore returned to Richmond."

The proposal of President Davis does him honor, and will raise our country still higher in the estimation of the civilized world. It was made at the only moment when we have had it in our power to retaliate the wanton, savage outrages which the enemy has perpetrated wherever he has invaded and held our territory. When Gen. Lee entered Pennsylvania, instead of carrying fire and sword into the house of every peaceful man and even woman, President Davis dispatches the second officer of the government on this mission of mercy, to secure by solemn stipulation those exemptions from outrage which are recognized by all civilized nations, but systematically violated by our savage enemy. But the latter has chosen to close the door to negotiation, not only on this subject but we presume on any other. So be it. The incident furnishes another evidence of the implacability and inhumanity of the enemy, and of the consequent duty to fight them to the last extremity.

LETTER FROM PENNSYLVANIA.—There is an intense desire for letters from Pennsylvania of date subsequent to the late sanguinary battles at Gettysburg. Those who had husbands and sons and brothers in that army cannot understand why no letters come. But as it is here so it is everywhere—we have seen no allusion in any paper to a letter written since the battles. We have received a letter dated "Bivouac near Fayetteville, Penn., June 28," (three days before the battles,) in which the writer, an officer of the 18th Reg't, from this county, says,—

"This is Sunday, and we are resting. We take up our march to-morrow for Harrisburg, which is a three days' march. This is a fine country, and we are living like fighting cocks. I hope you will hear a good report of us soon. Our army are in better spirits than I ever saw them. No straggling on the march. We have some sympathisers in Pennsylvania, but very few thus far."

UNPARDONABLE LYING.—Our readers cannot be more disappointed and amazed than we are to find that the whole story of a great victory by Gen. Lee on Sunday the 5th inst., with the capture of 40,000 prisoners, is a sheer fabrication! No fight took place on that day! and the 40,000 prisoners, who were stated to be then on the way to Martinsburg, guarded by Gen. Pickett's division, are now said to be 4,000 (perhaps 400) captured in the several fights during the previous week. According to the map, Martinsburg, from which this news was telegraphed, is only about 50 miles from Gettysburg, where the victory is said to have been achieved. It seems that the telegraphic superintendent at Martinsburg is responsible for thus shamefully cheating the public by starting this great story. The following is his dispatch to Dr. Morris, President of the Telegraph Company:—

MARTINSBURG, July 6.—The latest, which seems to be reliable, is that the fight was continued on Sunday, and was the bloodiest of the war. Gen. Hill fell back in the centre, causing the enemy to believe he was retreating The enemy advanced, then Ewell and Longstreet advanced their right and left wings, surrounding the enemy. We then took the heights for which we have been contending, and captured FORTY THOUSAND PRISONERS! They refused to be paroled. Gen. Pickett's division is now guarding the prisoners to Martinsburg. C."

There is no law that we know of to punish the originator of such a story, but Dr. Morris owes it to an insulted public to dismiss Mr. "C."

From recent specimens we fear that the South is bent upon wresting the palm from the yankees in the line of business in which they are pre-eminent—lying.

A TRUE STORY FROM THE SOUTHWEST.—When we get one it is worthy of special mention. So we inform our readers that the capture of Brashear City, with its immense amount of ordnance and commissary and quartermaster stores, *is confirmed*. Detailed accounts of the affair are given in the Northern papers substantially agreeing with those telegraphed from the Southwest and published in last Monday's Observer.

Our forces were at last accounts very near New Orleans, having captured a fort 10 miles from the City We do not credit the reports, again renewed, that the City is in our possession, for though the yankees had very few troops there to defend it, a strong fleet was there to lay the City in ashes.

ABUSE OF OFFICERS.—Some few weeks ago Gen. Pemberton was the target at which the unthinking press aimed its most envenomed shafts. His subsequent noble defence of Vicksburg extorted universal praise, in which the aforesaid unthinking press joined, perhaps with as little care whether correct or not. At the present time Gen. Johnston has taken the place of Pemberton as the object of abuse. If the papers which are inclined to tear him to pieces have any information on which to base their complaints, they have the advantage of us. We have not seen in any letter, dispatch or paper, any official or reliable statement of the force he has with which it was hoped and expected that he would whip Grant and relieve Vicksburg. If he had no troops, or next to none—and so far as we know this was his condition—it would have been Quixotic indeed for him to attack Grant's immense army. On the other hand, he may have had a large force, and if he had, why then he is censurable for not going to Pemberton's relief. This is a fact of which, we repeat, we have no information, and until we have, it is cruelly unjust and impolitic to condemn Johnston. Let us wait. It has been suggested, and there is some reason to fear truly, that the people of that part of the Confederacy have not rallied as they should have done for the defence of their homes; and that therefore Johnston had not a sufficient army to justify an advance.

Another much abused officer is Lieut. Gen. Holmes, commanding a Western Department. Not only the newspapers have abused him for not doing something great,—without at all knowing whether he had or had not great means with which to perform great actions,—but they are publishing with apparent gusto a letter from one J. W. Tucker, dated nowhere, in which many assertions are made in regard to alleged conversations between Gens. Holmes, Kirby Smith, Price and others, to which Tucker does not appear to have been a party, and as to which, in the following sentence, he admits that not one of them has authorized or is responsible for anything he says:—

"It is proper to add that neither Gen. Price, nor any officer nor private of that army has the remotest knowledge of this communication; nor have they, or any of them, authorized or requested the publication of these or any other facts connected with that Department. But honestly believing that silence was a sin against our dearest interests, I have made myself responsible for this article."

Now who is J. W. Tucker, who thus volunteers to detail conversations, &c., which other persons, public officers, hold, without their authority or knowledge? In *his* opinion, Gen. Holmes is incompetent, and has prevented Price and others from achieving great triumphs. But what is the worth of his opinion? Is it any more worth in military matters than that of the Editors who lately abused and now praise Pemberton? If "silence was a sin against our dearest interests," it was a sin for which he was not responsible, and he might have allowed Gens. Price, Smith &c. to bear it without his interference.

For ourselves, we know Gen. Holmes to be as true a patriot as breathes. He has been a soldier for many years, ever since he graduated at West Point in 1829, and has never until now been reproached for a want of capacity or energy. His proverbial modesty was shocked by the order assigning him to so important a command; but, after remonstrating in vain, he obeyed orders, as he always has done except in one instance, viz: in April 1861, when he was required at Fort Columbus, in New York harbor, to make some preparation for the present war upon the South. He refused to do that, resigned, came to North Carolina and offered his services to his native State to resist Lincoln. During this war, as in others, he has met the enemy on various battle fields, always exhibiting the cool courage of the experienced soldier and christian gentleman. We do not like to see such a man vilified, by unmilitary Editors or unknown J. W. Tuckers, and especially when we suspect that his being a North Carolinian is the chief cause of the assaults. We have confidence that time will show him to be a good and true soldier and man.

CONSCRIPTION OF FOREIGNERS.—When South Carolina seceded, Henry Shicken, a German who had been in this country 7 years but had never been naturalized, voluntarily joined a militia company and participated in the operations against Fort Sumter. He has lately applied for a writ of Habeas Corpus to obtain from the Courts a discharge from military service under the conscription laws, on the ground that he is an alien and never intended to remain in this country. Judge Magrath has refused to issue the writ. While he remains under the authority of this Government, the Judge says, he receives its protection and in return gives it obedience. If this Government had gone to war with that to which he owed allegiance, he would have become an alien enemy and could have returned to his own country. The war being with another country, he had the option of departing or continuing his abode here. Remaining, he does so under the general rule which regulates his relations with it in peace—that is, obedience to its laws and temporary allegiance in return for the protection he receives. That allegiance includes the defence of the country, and the Government has the same right to call upon him as upon any citizen for that purpose. The rule of law, says the Judge, cannot be better stated than as by the British Court of Appeals: "By the general law, all foreigners resident within the British dominions incurred all the obligations of British subjects."

A PATRIOTIC COUNTY.—Col. Barnhardt, of the militia of Cabarrus county, reports to Adjutant General Fowle that that county has furnished to the army 1146 volunteers and 165 conscripts; total 1311—a very large number for so small a county. Of these 46 have been detailed, 3 deserters have been arrested, and 3 others have been arrested for abuse of their furloughs.

Hon. George Davis, of Wilmington, declines, for many reasons, mostly private, to be a candidate for Congress in this District.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In Wilmington, of typhoid fever, 27th May, Columbus Pasmore, of Co. I, 61st Regiment, of Cherokee county.

On 8th March, at the Wayside Hospital in Weldon, Martin Royal, of the 30th Reg't, of Sampson county.

At Richmond, July 6th 1863, J. V. Benfield, of the 37th reg't.

In the Lynchburg Hospital, on the 7th ult., T. H. Williams, in the 19th year of his age, of the Lillington Rifle Guards.

In the Hospital at Greenville, Tenn., 27th May, Geo. T. Atkin, son of Rev. Thos W. Atkin, of Asheville.

Of typhoid fever, in Hospital at Richmond, of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Mr. W. E. King, of Co. E, 13th. Reg't, in the 21st year of his age.

In camp near Cleaveland, Tenn., 13th March, Wm. Frisby, of Henderson county, aged near 25 years, a member of Co. C, 29th Reg't.

Also, 25th April, Fidelio Frisby, brother of the above aged 26, of the 60th Reg't.

At the Marine Hospital, Wilmington, 28th ult., private Wm. W. Evans, of Co. G, 51st Reg't.

Of typhoid fever, in Richmond, L. G. Horn, of Iredell county.

Moses P. Finger, of Lincoln county, died in Lynchburg, Va., June 24th, of a wound received at Chancellorsville. He was a member of the 34th Reg't

July 4th, in the Hospital at Petersburg, N. T. Allen, of the 22d Reg't.

In Columbus county, July 1st, Wm. Hester, of Capt. E. B. Dudley's Co., aged about 34.

In Sampson county, 3d inst., James O. McArthur, of Capt Marsh's Co, 61st Reg't.

In hospital at Charleston, May 28th, Wm H Blalock, aged 20. And in Wilmington, June 28th, his elder brother, Jesse Blalock, both of Orange county.

Killed, in the battle of Winchester, June 15th, James Cates, of the 1st Reg't.

Wounded.—Col. Kenan of N. C., badly in the thigh at Gettysburg.

THE WAR IN PENNSYLVANIA.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

A wounded officer of Wright's brigade, who arrived here yesterday evening, gives some highly interesting particulars of the battles of Gettysburg, which entirely changes the face of the news published from Northern sources. He left Gettysburg at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning. From his statement we gather the following particulars:

In the fight of Wednesday and Thursday we whipped the enemy badly. On Friday the fight again commenced, being chiefly done by our centre, which was composed of Longstreet's corps and two divisions of Gen. A. P. Hill's corps. Neither the right nor left wing was seriously engaged. We *drove the enemy back five miles* to the heights, which he had fortified. In driving them this five miles we broke through two of their lines of battle formed to receive the onset of our troops, and finally charged them to the heights. Here our men were ordered to charge the heights, and the order being executed resulted in our repulse.

On Friday night our wagon trains were ordered to fall back, and commenced going to the rear. It is supposed our army fell back from want of provisions. There was no scarcity of ammunition, for there were many trains of ordnance out of which not a single cartridge or shell had been taken. Some of them were attacked by the enemy, but Imboden's cavalry successfully drove them off. Those of our men who were slightly wounded and could walk were sent off Saturday about noon. Those who were severely wounded were left in hospitals near the battle field.

In the fights of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Gen. Lee took about 10,000 prisoners, who were promptly sent to the rear, and who, our informant thinks, will reach Virginia safely. During the same time we lost about 4,000 prisoners and about 11,000 killed and wounded—making our loss 15,000 in all. The battle was the most furious that has taken place in this country, and the losses of the enemy in killed and wounded must exceed ours. In the charge upon them which drove them five miles, their loss, while flying before our troops, was enormous. Wright's brigade suffered severely. One of the regiments which went into action with a Colonel, Lt. Colonel, and five or six Captains, came out in charge of a Second Lieutenant, the ranking officers having been either killed or wounded.

Our informant says that our army fell back with the greatest deliberation and order—to use his expression —"splendidly." There was no demoralization. None of the officers have any idea that Gen. Lee intends to re-cross the Potomac, nor has that intention been even hinted at by the officers commanding corps. It was generally and distinctly understood that the falling back was caused by the difficulty in obtaining provisions through so long a line of communication as that from Gettysburg to Williamsport, and no one in the army believed that it was intended to evacuate Maryland. The men were in good spirits and ready for another fight with the enemy.

The Potomac, when our informant crossed, was very high. It is proper to state that the officer from whom the above information was obtained was a very intelligent, cool, and deliberate person, and one not likely to exaggerate any fact which he might have learned.

We were informed in an authentic quarter late last night, that a gentleman had arrived in Richmond from Washington yesterday evening, who left the latter city on Sunday night He reports that the news received there up to that time was decidedly unfavorable to the Federal arms, and that a deep and manifest feeling of despondency pervaded the whole community in consequence of the intelligence. Efforts were made to prevent the information received by the authorities from going to the public. Little confidence was felt in the ability of Meade's army to prevent Lee's advance on that city when he should attempt it, and much anxiety was felt for the safety of the city. No security was felt against its fall.

It was rumored during the afternoon of yesterday that a despatch had been received by the President from Gen. Lee, stating that his army, in good order, had fallen back to Hagerstown. We inquired of the President of the truth of this report, and were assured that no such dispatch had been received by him.

A gentleman who lived all the early part of his life in Gettysburg makes the following statement, from which it will be seen how difficult it is to surround or cut off Gen. Lee:—

"Gettysburg lies Northeast of Baltimore 52 miles, 80 from Washington on the road through Frederick, which is Southeast from it a distance of 32 miles. There is a chain of mountains lying on the West of and within 8 miles of Gettysburg on the West, extending South through Frederick county. If Gen. Lee fell back towards the Potomac he had the advantage of these mountains, as a pursuing army would have to go around them southward through Frederick, or else be exposed to the narrow passes of these mountains."

From the Richmond Examiner.

The Central train from Staunton brought several soldiers who were wounded at Gettysburg. One of these, who says he left Gettysburg on Saturday at noon, reports up to that time our army had met with no defeat. There was no demoralization existing in our ranks, but on the contrary, the men were as confident as ever; nor was there any evidence of a hasty retreat being about to be made. Our trains were in motion towards Hagerstown, but at a leisurely pace. We had taken *thirteen* thousand prisoners who were being escorted towards Williamsport.

Late in the evening it became publicly known that there had been received at the war office an official dispatch from the commandant of the post at Martinsburg, stating that Gen. Lee was at Hagerstown with his army in fine order and condition. This dissipated the gloom of the general public.

Last night the President received a dispatch from the commandant of the post at Martinsburg, which was in the highest degree cheering. It stated that Gen. Lee had been victorious in every engagement with the enemy, and had fallen back to Hagerstown simply that he might put across the Potomac his wounded and prisoners, both of whom were numerous.

The movements of the late army of the Pamunkey leave no doubt as to the light in which the yankee Government views the recent military events in Pennsylvania. Keyes and every mother's son of his marauders have been recalled from Eastern Virginia to Washington. Had Meade been successful in his operations against Gen. Lee, the army of the Pamunkey would now be thundering at the gates of Richmond in earnest.

RICHMOND, July 11.—No news from the army to-day.

YANKEE ACCOUNTS.

RICHMOND, July 10.—The Baltimore Gazette of the 7th inst., says: What we really know in regard to the battles before Gettysburg amounts simply to this: The Confederates were attacked on Wednesday by two army corps, which they drove back with great slaughter, capturing many prisoners. On Thursday afternoon, the whole Federal force was attacked by the Confederates, and, after a sanguinary conflict, repulsed them. On Friday the battle was renewed, lasting through the day, and resulted in a more signal repulse than the previous day. The losses were extraordinarily severe on both sides. The Federal loss in general officers is beyond all precedent. On Saturday night Lee fell back towards the mountains. What has followed since is almost wholly conjectural, but it is now admitted that Lee holds the passes at South Mountain, and will fight or retire as circumstances may dictate. The Pontoon Bridges at Williamsport were not destroyed.

PETERSBURG, July 10.—The Philadelphia Enquirer of the 8th, says Secretary Wells received notice of the fall of Vicksburg from Admiral Porter. Pemberton sent a flag of truce on the morning of the 4th, offering to surrender if the men were allowed to march out. Grant replied: No man should leave except as prisoners of war. After consultation with his commanders, Pemberton unconditionally surrendered. There is tremendous rejoicing all over the North. Lincoln was serenaded, and he responded in a favorable speech.

The Inquirer says it has no news from the army of the Potomac. Special information says that Meade is closely watching his discomfited but wily antagonist, and that an engagement is expected in a day or two. The Inquirer calculates that 6000 prisoners, besides the wounded, were left behind. Gen. Kemper is a prisoner, in a dying condition; Gen. Armsteed was captured. On Thursday the dead were buried. The Federal loss can't be less than 15 and may reach 20,000. The Inquirer says that the worst feature of the disaster is that so many Federal officers were killed The most efficient were killed and wounded.

The Cahawba, from New Orleans, says that Donaldsonville was attacked by the rebels in force on the 28th, commanded by Gen. Greene. The rebels were repulsed after 3 hours hard fighting, with a loss of 600. The gunboats participated.

Cavalry Fight.—MARTINSBURG, July 9—via Staunton, 10th.—There was a heavy cavalry fight on yesterday. We drove the enemy seven miles, capturing a number of prisoners. Our army is quiet at Hagerstown.

From Europe.—The City of Washington with Liverpool dates to the 24th has arrived.

The French mediation rumors are again prevalent. Roebuck and Lindsay, of the British Parliament, have had interviews with Napoleon, to whom he gave assurances that his views regarding the American war were unchanged, and that he desired again to interpose his good offices in conjunction with England. At a cabinet meeting, Napoleon presiding, it was resolved to renew the French proposals to the English Government for joint diplomatic action in America.

From Charleston.—CHARLESTON, July 10.—Firing on both sides ceased at 6½ o'clock P. M. The principal fighting has been with Battery Wagner, on Morris' Island. Four Monitors were engaged from 5 A. M. to 2 P. M. They withdrew one hour, when a tug boat supplied them with ammunition, and they renewed the attack at 3. The infantry fighting was also severe. The yankees made two assaults on Battery Wagner, and were repulsed. Our casualties are about 150 killed, wounded and missing, including 3 officers killed, viz: Capts. Haskell and Cheeves, and Lieut. Bee. It is supposed the attack will be renewed to-morrow.

[No Charleston paper of later date than last Wednesday has yet reached us, But the Wilmington Journal of Saturday learned from a dispatch received by Gen Whiting that morning "that the enemy attacked in force Battery Wagner on Morris Island at daylight this [Saturday] morning, but was quickly repulsed with a loss of 95 killed, many wounded and 180 prisoners. Only 5 casualties on our side. All quiet still on James Island."]

From Mississippi.—JACKSON, July 9.—The enemy is still advancing slowly, shelling our cavalry. They are now within 4 miles of our works.

9 P. M.—A regular artillery duel has been going on for the past hour, 3 miles off. The yankees are moving up slowly and steadily.

July 10.—The attack has begun Our batteries opened on them finely. The enemy is evidently in heavy force.

Heavy infantry and artillery skirmishing is going on. The enemy are shelling the city, and have killed several soldiers and citizens. Our troops are in excellent spirits, and if the enemy make a general attack we are certain of success. The attack may not become general before morning, though their troops are still pressing forward. But few men lost on our side yet. The enemy must be suffering for water, as all the cisterns and ponds have been destroyed. Thermometer 92

6 P. M.—The artillery firing has ceased. The enemy's sharpshooters and our skirmishers are blazing away. Our loss will not exceed 50.

Fighting at the West.—Despatches from Panola, Miss., July 7th, say that Gen. Holmes attacked Helena on the 4th, and captured three batteries, but reinforcements arriving from below with five gunboats, drove our forces back Our loss was 500. Heavy firing was heard the next day.

The Natchez Courier says that a letter from a member of the Conner Battery, dated last week, near Lake Providence, La., reports that a battle had just occurred in which the enemy were severely punished. They lost 1500 prisoners. The Conner Battery was in the fight but not damaged.

The Yankees in Northampton.—WELDON, July 10.—Twelve yankee cavalry went to Rich Square, Northampton county, on Monday last, and spent the night, and quietly returned to the Chowan the next day in safety.

FRANCE.—The London Times, alluding to the French conquest of Mexico, says:—

"Once delivered from the Mexican imbroglio, we do not doubt that the Emperor of the French will make his powerful voice heard in America in very different tones from those which he has hitherto used. Nor can we entertain much doubt that his voice, if earnestly and decidedly raised, will be obeyed. To a great part of the American people a summons to give up a wasteful and profitless war, which has already engulphed in its vortex their youth, their wealth and their liberties, will be eagerly hailed, let it come from what quarter it may."

The cargo of the steamer recently run into Wilmington, by Col. Crossan, arrived here on yesterday. It consists of cloths, blankets, shoes, flannels, medicines, &c. We learn that a large stock of medicines have been procured by this arrival. The success of this enterprise, for which our people are mainly indebted to Gov. Vance, furnishes an abundant supply of clothing and shoes for the immediate wants of our army, and we have cause to hope and believe, that before the stock just received is exhausted other cargoes will arrive.—*Ral. Progress.*

FOR THE OBSERVER

WHITEVILLE, COLUMBUS Co., July 8, 1863.

Messrs. Editors:—I send you the following facts for publication:

"James Hinson of Columbus county, N. C., is 51 years of age, has had a family of 11 children, 10 of whom are now living; 5 sons, all unmarried, are at present in the army, some of them in Virginia; where they fought through many battles, one of them was wounded three times, and another twice, and all of them yet in service, and in good health. The old gentleman is at home, making a good living for himself and family, and happy to have been able to contribute so much to the defence of his country. His zeal in the cause has been nobly proven—who will be able to show a brighter record in achieving our independence than this staunch old citizen?

Crops were generally promising in this county, until the recent heavy rains, which have materially damaged our prospects in that line."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Killed in a surprised nocturnal attack, near Trenton, N. C., Dr. G. W. MURDOCH, of Capt. Wharton's Cavalry Company.

G. W. Murdoch was a young professional man of spotless character, and possessed a clear, bright intellect. He was kind, affable and obliging to all of his friends, and warm and free in all of his sympathies. But alas it was his fate to fall a victim to the war and now fills a soldier's grave in a cemetery far from home and friends, where kind parents, brothers and sisters are deprived of the privilege of shedding a farewell tear over his silent grave.

MARRIED,

On Daymount, on Thursday evening last, by Rev. J. W. Tucker, Dr. W. L. LEDBETTER, of Anson county, to Miss ANNA LEAK LILLY, eldest daughter of E. J. Lilly, Esq., of this place.

Wilmington and Raleigh papers please copy.

At Beaver Creek village, on the 28th, by D. B. Gillis, Esq., Mr. WM. R. JACKSON to Miss MARTHA A. GUINS.

DIED,

Very suddenly in this town, 11th inst., Miss JOANNA F. WATTS, daughter of the late Rev. A. L. Watts of Mecklenburg county, aged 18 years

In Columbus County, July 1st., Mrs. HANNAH STEPHENS, consort of Col. John H. Stephens. She was a lady highly esteemed by the whole circle of her acquaintance, and her loss is felt to be irreparable by her surviving husband. Also, Mrs. ELIZABETH PIERCE, wife of T. J. Pierce, on the 2d inst.

In Wilmington on Friday last, VIRGINIA CHAMP, infant daughter of the late Col. Champ Davis, aged 2 years, 3 months and 26 days.

On the 8th inst., at her residence in New Hanover County, SARAH ANN, relict of the late Hon. William S. Ashe, aged 48 years.

Notice to Shippers.

CONSIGNEES and owners of freight up from Wilmington by Str. Kate McLaurin will have to receive their goods on the wharf. It is impossible for me to get drays to send the cargo up town.

I will much prefer sending off goods as heretofore from the boat if drays are sent down, but cannot with the limited number now calling at the boat, unload in time without putting goods on the wharf at the risk of the owner. R. M. ORRELL.

July 13. 45-2t

Bank of Fayetteville Stock.

SIXTY SHARES for sale. Apply to S. BOON.

July 8. 46-3t

School Wanted,

BY a graduate of the University, who has several years experience as a Teacher. Satisfactory references given if required. Address, stating particulars, "JURA," box 121, Fayetteville, N. C.

July 10. 45-3tpd

Mineral Spring Academy.

THE fourth session will commence the second Monday in July. Tuition $8, $12 50, and $16 per session. Board, exclusive of lights, $20 per month.

For further information address N. D. J. CLARK, Principal, Jackson Springs, Moore Co., N. C.

July 6. 45*2tpd

LOST,

AT or near the Baptist Church, Sunday, a GOLD CROSS, which the finder will be liberally rewarded by returning to THOS. McDANIEL.

July 13, 1863. 1t

WANTED,

ONE PAIR MILL STONES, good quality, for grinding corn, about 36 inches in diameter, Moore county. Grit preferred. Any person having such Rock for sale, apply to the subscriber at Whiteville, N. C.

THOMAS S. MEMORY.

July 4, 1863. 45-3tpd

Cook and House Servant Wanted.

ADDRESS "H," by note at the Observer Office.

July 1. 44-3tpd

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 13.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 95 to $1. Lard 1 10.
Beef 50 cts. by side, 60 at retail.
Butter 1 50 to $2.
Beeswax $1.
Chickens 75 to 1 50.
Coffee—Small lots for retail, 3 75 to 4 50 per lb.
Copperas 1 25 to 1 50.
Cotton—40 to 42.
Cotton Yarn—$5 to $15 per bunch.
Dried Fruit—Apples 25 to 30, Peaches 35 to 40.
Eggs 65 per dozen.
Extract Logwood $4 to $5 per lb.
Flour—In demand. Family 45 00, super 44 00
Fodder 7 50 per hundred. Hay $4. Shucks $4.
Flaxseed $5 per bu.
Grain—Corn $5 50. Wheat $6 to 6 50. Rye 7 50. Oats 2 25. Peas, cow 4 50, white 5 50 to $6.
Hides—Green 75, dry 1 50.
Iron—Swedes 75.
Leather—Sole $4 per lb., Upper 4 50.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $20 00 per gallon; Apple Brandy $20; Peach Brandy $20.
Molasses—N O $10 per gallon.
Nails—Retailing at 1 25 to 1 50 per lb.
Onions $6 to $7 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish, new, $6 to $8, per bushel.
Rice 20 to 25.
Sugar—1 75 to $2 at retail.
Salt $12 50 to $14 per bushel.
Soap—Family Bar 60 cts. per lb.; Toilet 1 60.
Fayetteville Sheetings 40 to 1 50.
Spirits Turpentine 80 to 85 per gallon.
Tallow 1 25 to 1 50. Wool $3 to $4.

Corrected by E. L. PEMBERTON.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, for the protection of our people, as far as possible, against the evils of speculation, there continues to be necessity to prohibit the exportation of certain articles of our products beyond the limits of our State:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of North Carolina, do issue this Proclamation, continuing the proclamation of June 8th in force for thirty days from and after the 13th instant, in regard to Cotton and Woolen Cloth, Cotton and Woolen Yarns, Leather and Shoes, subject to such exceptions, &c., as have been expressed in my proclamations heretofore on the subject of exportation.

{SEAL} In witness whereof, Zebulon B. Vance, Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 10th day of July, A. D, 1863, and in the year of American Independence the 87th.

By the Governor: Z. B. VANCE.

R. H. BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.

July 11. 45-2w

Confederate Tax Lists.

THE Assessors of Confederate Taxes for Cumberland County will meet the tax payers at the following places, and the days following, to-wit:

Silver Run, Black River and Flea Hill, at Murphy's Mill, on Monday July 20th.

Lock's Creek and Cedar Creek, at Thomas Fort's, on Tuesday, July 21st.

Rockfish and Gray's Creek, at Sheriff McNeill's, on Wednesday, July 22d.

Quwhiffle, on Thursday, July 23d, at John A. McKeithan's.

Seventy-first on Friday, July 24th, at Wm. Shaw's.

Carver's Creek, on Saturday, July 25th, at C. D. Nixon's.

The following subjects are to be listed viz:

Naval Stores, Salt, Wines and Spiritous Liquors, Tobacco—manufactured or unmanufactured, Cotton, Wool, Flour, Sugar, Molasses and Syrup, Rice, and other agricultural products, the growth or production of any year preceding the year 1863.

Also, all Moneys, Bank Notes or other Currency on hand or on deposite on the first day of July, and the value of all credits on which the interest has not been paid, and not employed in a business the income from which is taxed under the provisions of this Act.

S. T. HAWLEY, A. M. CAMPBELL, } Assessors.

July 13, 1863. 45-2t

Presbyterian copy.

SALT! SALT!!

ON Monday the 20th inst., I will sell at Shoe Heel Depot, W. C. & R. R., about one hundred bushels of STATE SALT. Those that do not apply in person must send a written order, stating how many times, or whether they ever purchased any State Salt of the subscriber.

Those that have made two purchases of him need not apply, as there are many that have never received any at all; and many that have never bought twice.

E. LILLY, Com'r for Robeson county.

Gilopolis, July 10. 1t

Administratrix Notice.

THE subscriber having been appointed and qualified as Administratrix on the Estate of her late husband, Angus McGill, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the Estate of her Intestate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. All persons indebted to the Estate will make payment to her.

June Term, 1863, of Cumberland County Court.

MARY McGILL, Adm'x.

July 10. 45*3w

Information Desired.

ANY person who can give any information of W. B. Suggs of Co. F, 24th Reg't N. C. T., whether dead or living, will confer a favor on his friends, especially his parents. He was sick when he left home and had been for some time, with chills and fever every other day. The last we heard from him he was on the train going from Wilmington, and it was reported that he jumped off but we can't find out whether it is true or not. We can't find out that he has been seen since. Any information thankfully received, by the request of his father and mother. RAIFORD SUGGS,

White Oak, Bladen county.

July 12, 1863. 45-

Presbyterian and Recorder please copy.

A reply to W. J. Boggan's Card.

IN an article in the Fayetteville Observer of June 8th, I am denounced by the said Boggan, as passing myself off on the public as a Government Agent with the view of benefiting myself and practicing a fraud on the public. I have only to say that I have instituted a suit against the said Boggan to vindicate my character against his foul aspersions: and after the trial the public will see the proper estimate to place upon this libeller's statement. I deprecate pursuing such a course, but as he has attacked my fair name, a jury of the country has been called upon to inquire whether the charges preferred against me are just or otherwise. I cannot be drawn into a newspaper controversy. My former Card to which Boggan's was a reply, was merely to prevent him from trading a note he held on me which he had fraudulently obtained. The truth of this allegation can also be inquired of in a court of Law. Unlike Boggan I am serving in the ranks of the Confederate Army, whilst he remains at home *as a Militia Officer and libels his superiors.*

R. A. ANDREWS,
Co. I, 36th Reg't N. C. T.

Fort Johnson, N. C., July 2, 1863. 45*2tpd

Look out for the Runaway!

$25 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement in jail of a negro boy named CHANCE, who I suppose, is lurking about Fayetteville, with the view of going to Wilmington if he can get aboard of the Steamboats.

Said boy is about 14 years old, spare built and very black; has heavy eye-brows, small eyes and answers readily when spoken to. He is small for his age.

When he left my house he wore clothes that were much too large for him. He wore a cap that had been blue, but had turned to a greyish color. Said cap had large ear-flaps.

This boy is acquainted with the negroes of Mr. Thos. S. Pickett, who lives near Fayetteville. He was raised in Wilmington, and is doubtless trying to make his way back to that place.

Captains of Steamboats will please keep a strict look-out for him. R. HARPER WHITAKER,

Raleigh, N. C.

July 7, 1863. 45*2tpd

Printing Presses for Sale.

I WILL expose to public sale for cash on the 16th July, at the office recently occupied on Green Street, Fayetteville, N. C., Col. P. J. Sinclair's entire interest in the PRINTING PRESSES, TYPES and FIXTURES, late employed in publishing "The North Carolinian." Also, the furniture in the Library, Furniture, Gas Pipe fixtures of the Office, and his interest in the house. Also, sundry executions in my hands for collection.

HECTOR McNEILL, Shff.

By J. A. JOHNSON, Dep'y Shff.

44-3tpd

FAYETTEVILLE HALL.

GRAND CONCERT

AND

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

THE citizens of Fayetteville are respectfully informed that

Miss ELLA WREN,

the beautiful and accomplished Tragedienne and Prima Donna, assisted by

Mr. CHARLES H. MORTON,

the most versatile and popular Comedian and Vocalist in the Confederacy, from the Theatres of New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, &c., and late principal Comedian of the new Richmond Theatre, will give a series of

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES!

FOR

FOUR NIGHTS ONLY!

commencing on

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 15, 1863.

Mrs. CHARLES MORTON

will preside at the Piano Forte.

Programme for first night to commence with the elegant Comedy of a

MORNING CALL.

Sir Edward Ardent, (Bar't.) Mr. Chas. Morton,
Mrs. Fanny Chillington, (Widow) Miss Ella Wren.

INTERMISSION OF TEN MINUTES.

GRAND MUSICAL OLIO.

1.—Salut a la France (from the Opera of the Daughter of the Regiment,) Miss Ella Wren.

2.—Comic Ditty,—Bacon and Greens. Mr. Chas. Morton.

3.—Duett—Murmuring Sea. Miss Wren and Mr. Morton.

4.—Ballad—Rock me to Sleep, Mother, (as composed for and originally sung by her) Miss Ella Wren.

5.—Comic Song—The Rat Catcher's Daughter, (in character,) Mr. Chas. Morton.

6.—Ballad—All quiet along the Potomac to-night. Miss Ella Wren.

7.—Mr. Chas Morton, the original Billy Barlow of the Confederacy, will appear as that eminent Philosopher, with hits at things in general—the Lincoln Administration in particular—as sung by him over three hundred nights in New Orleans, Richmond, &c., &c.,

INTERMISSION OF TEN MINUTES.

TO CONCLUDE WITH THE AMUSING SKETCH OF

A LESSON FOR HUSBANDS!

Mr. Simon Lullaby. Mr. Chas. Morton.
Mrs. Simon Lullaby. Miss Ella Wren.

SECOND EVENING AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

PRICE OF ADMISSION $1. NO HALF PRICE.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Commencing at 8½ o'clock precisely.

July 13, 1863. 1t

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

NINTH SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

1ST TERM begins 28th September; ends 24th Dec'r.
2d " " 1st Jan'y; " 31st March.
3d

THE WAR IN PENNSYLVANIA.

We have received, says the Richmond Enquirer, the Baltimore American and Sun of the 3d, and the National Intelligencer of the 2d inst. The most interesting news contained in these papers is an account of a battle fought at Gettysburg, on the 1st and 2d inst. We give a summary of the news:

The First Day's Battle.—The Baltimore American has the following account of the first day's battle:

It appears that at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning (the 1st inst.) the 1st and 11th corps of the Army of the Potomac reached Gettysburg, entering from the east side of the town, and marching directly through to the west side, the cavalry force of the enemy falling back as we advanced. On passing out of the west end of the town, the enemy was observed advancing rapidly from the Chambersburg pike, in line of battle, towards the town, evidently endeavoring to hold an advantageous position commanding the town. The 1st corps, under Gen. Reynolds, was in the advance, and pushed forward at double-quick to secure the advantageous position. The enemy, under Longstreet and Hill, advanced steadily, and in a few minutes a heavy fire, both of artillery and musketry, was opened along the whole Federal lines. The 11th army corps, under Gen. Howard, was also soon in position, and for a time a heavy battle raged. Several charges were made by the enemy to dislodge our forces, all of which were unsuccessful.

At 3 o'clock the enemy massed his entire forces and endeavored to turn our right wing. Gen. Reynolds advanced to meet them, and a heavy infantry fight ensued, in which both parties suffered severely, volley after volley of musketry being poured into the opposing columns with deadly effect. In the charge Maj. Gen. Reynolds fell mortally wounded, and died soon after being conveyed to Gettysburg. He was, as usual, leading his corps, and in the thickest of the fight. Gen. Paul, commanding the 3d brigade of the 1st army corps, was also killed on the field, and Cols. Wister and Stone fell severely wounded, and were taken prisoners by the enemy. The field between the contending armies was strewn with the dead and wounded, and it is said that the enemy suffered fully as heavily as we did, though it is not known what was their loss in officers.

The effort to flank our right wing entirely failed, and we held the prominent and commanding position for which the struggle was made at the close of the fight, which ceased for the day about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At this time two more corps of Gen. Meade's army reached the field, and during the night the main body of our army was in position to meet any demonstration that the enemy might make in the morning, or to advance on him, as the Commanding General might decide. A great and decisive battle was considered imminent, and, notwithstanding our severe loss in officers, the advantages of the day were regarded as decidedly with our forces. The army was in fine condition, full of enthusiasm for the coming battle, and confident of success. Gen. Meade had also, it was thought, concentrated his forces to a greater extent than the enemy, a large portion of whose army was still scattered up through the Cumberland Valley.

Some gentlemen connectd with the press, who arrived here last Thursday evening, from Gettysburg, having left before daylight in the morning, represent the condition of affairs at the close of the fight on Wednesday evening to have been still more favorable and promising of a successful issue than the previous information we had received. They state that the rebels had held Gettysburg for some time previous to the approach of our army, and had not only occupied, but had commenced fortifying the hills west of the town, where they proposed to check our advance towards Chambersburg and the mouth of the Cumberland Valley. The movement of Gen. Reynolds and the rapidity with which he advanced after entering the East end of the town took them somewhat by surprise, and he soon obtained the prominent position which the rebels were fortifying. The fighting through the balance of the day was in a futile attempt on their part to regain this important position, from which they were frequently repulsed.

Early in the afternoon Longstreet and Hill combined their forces for a grand effort to turn our right flank, when Gen. Howard's 11th corps, (the Dutch corps,) which broke and ran at Chancellorsville, dashed in to regain their lost laurels, and most nobly did they repulse these two veteran corps of the rebel army. The repulse was so complete that no further attempt was made by the enemy during the balance of the day, and night closed in with our holding the position chosen by the enemy to give us battle from. The 3d and 12th army corps also came on the field after the last repulse of the enemy, but owing to the fall of Gen. Reynolds, and the lateness of the hour, as well as the exhaustion of the men, and the desire to take care of the wounded, it was *determined not to push the enemy for a renewal of the conflict.*

When our informant left the field yesterday (Thursday) morning, Gen. Meade had arrived, and the main body of our army was in position, ready to push the enemy so soon as day should dawn.

Gettysburg is just twenty-five miles east of Chambersburg, over a fine rolling country most of the way, which will doubtless be the scene of the great battle of the rebel invasion.

From one of the officers who came down in charge of prisoners, who arrived last night, who left Gettysburg Wednesday afternoon, we have accounts not so favorable as those given by other parties. He describes the fight on that day as rather unfavorable to our arms, and states that the enemy held the field at the close of the day, our forces having fallen back after the fall of Gen. Reynolds; that the attack of the enemy was so sudden and unexpected that both the corps of Hill and Longstreet were for a time engaged with Gen. Reynolds' corps, and that the 11th corps took but little part in the battle.

The Second Day's Fighting.—The American learns from parties that left Gettysburg at noon Thursday, that up to that time everything was progressing favorably for the Federal arms. It says:

Up to that time they assert that over *six thousand prisoners had been captured* and sent to Union bridge for transportation to Baltimore. At nine o'clock last night a train with 800 prisoners, the first installment of those captured, arrived at the Baltimore depot, and shortly after Gen. Schenck announced from his headquarters that those then in Baltimore and at the Relay House, which would soon be in his possession, amounted to 2,300.

During the early part of Thursday, up to noon, at which hour our informant left, there had been no general battle, though heavy skirmishing had been going on all the morning, resulting in heavy loss to the enemy and the capture of nearly 5000 prisoners. In all these skirmishes, which were conducted under the direction of Gen. Meade, our arms were entirely successful; but the enemy studiously avoided a general engagement, and it was thought there would be none before to-day, when it was said to be the intention of General Meade to press the enemy along the whole line.

The enemy was rapidly concentrating his troops yesterday from the Cumberland Valley towards Chambersburg, and Gen. Meade's whole army had reached the field of battle. If Gen. Couch presses on the enemy down the Valley, with his troops from Harrisburg, which is confidently expected, we may look for a glorious result.

Correspondence of Philadelphia Inquirer.

To-day, and on Pennsylvania soil, has been fought one of the most desperate and bloody battles of this accursed rebellion.

We have attacked a force *honestly* our superior in numbers—a force not worn down with nineteen days' rapid marching in heat and rain, dust and mud—and one splendidly positioned and entrenched. Against all these advantages and disadvantages, have a portion of our war-worn, battle-scarred veterans struggled, never flinching or skulking from any duty assigned them; but making desperate bayonet charges, rushing into the jaws of death, and although suffering severely, yet they have managed to seriously cripple the enemy, and, at the same time, to retain possession of the town of Gettysburg, which they sought to repossess.

This morning early the first and eleventh army corps, which had been during the night encamped near Emmettsburg, advanced. When some three miles from town, and while quietly marching along, the sound of heavy and rapid cannon firing was heard coming from the direction beyond Gettysburg. Almost at the same instant Captain Mitchell, a gallant aid upon Gen. Reynolds staff, came dashing down the road with orders to the various division commanders to push forward their divisions as rapidly as possible. The order was given to double quick, which was instantly obeyed, and kept up until the intervening space where our batteries were engaged was passed over. These batteries, two in number, were a part of the artillery belonging to Gen. Buford's division, and were stationed some half a mile to the South of the Gettysburg Theological Seminary, while the opposing force were stationed and snugly entrenched upon the East side of Marsh Creek, and about the same distance from the Seminary as were our own forces. The latter was the first to open fire, and were for a time compelling our batteries to retire from their position. This they were quietly doing, and in good order, when the division of Gen. Wadsworth came to their support, the 2d Wisconsin and 34th Michigan rushing up and driving from in front of them the infantry force who were making desperate efforts to capture these pieces. When these supports arrived the batteries again took up a commanding position, which they were enabled to hold during the day.

In the rear of the position so taken up, and to the right, the division of Gen. Wadsworth was drawn up in line of battle, with the division of Gen. Robinson holding the second line. At the moment that these formations were completed the rebels, emboldened by their partial success in driving from position the batteries, attempted another charge, with the object of seizing the pieces, when the brigades of the 2d division, with fixed bayonets, made a charge upon them, and such as were not killed were taken prisoners. Two entire regiments—a Tennessee and Mississippi regiment—were then bagged.

Immediately after the arrival and going into position of the 1st corps, the 11th, under the amiable and brave Gen. Howard, marched directly through the town and at once formed a line of battle on the right of the Chambersburg road and some half a mile west of the college, which is located at the extreme end of the town. After some 3 hours of artillery duelling the rebels commenced to retire. There were massed two infantry corps, and in this formation a pursuit of their retreating column was commenced. After driving them back towards the mountain, something over a mile, soon after 4 o'clock it was discovered that with an extensive force of infantry and cavalry, they were endeavoring to turn our left flank, with a view probably to get between us and our supply trains. Before this being noticed, and it being evident that our reinforcements, the 3d and 12th corps, who had been anxiously inquired after during the entire day, were not yet up, no other alternative was offered us than to retire to the east of the town, and take up a better position upon the top of a hill and along the line of road leading to Emmettsburg. This was done, but in admirable order, no unusual haste being apparent, while at the same time all ammunition and supply wagons as were up to the front were sent to the rear.

A little after 4 o'clock the 3d corps, under command of Gen. Sickles, came upon the field, and went into position upon the left of that held early in the morning by the 1st Corps. The 12th, under Gen. Slocumb, as well, arrived about the same time, and were stationed upon the right of the 11th corps. After those two corps, as well as those who had borne the heat and burthen of the day, were formed in battle array, they made an advance, and with but little resistance succeeded in driving the rebels from the town, and back into the position they first occupied early in the morning. In this manner, and in these locations, both armies are resting for the night.

The 2d, 5th and 6th Corps are moving this way, and by morning will be up and ready to do battle with us.

While the latter mentioned movement was being made, the enemy kept up a continual rain of shot and shell upon the town, and, when ceasing, their cavalry dashed through the town, capturing all stray parties there congregated, together with the wounded, who were occupants of, and the surgeons and nurses who were in attendance in, the many hastily organized hospitals there located.

While personally gallantly leading the first bayonet charge made by Gen. Wadsworth's division the noble, popular and gallant Maj. Gen. John F. Reynolds which received a wound, in less than an hour's time, resulted in death.

Among other prominent officers killed is found the name of Gen. Paul. Gen. Wadsworth is severely wounded. Gen. Robinson, for the third time, had a horse shot under him.

In the confusion occasioned by the charge of cavalry, and our approach to many hospitals being cut off, it is impossible to obtain a correct list of casualties. Our losses, though, are enormously heavy, especially among the field and line officers. Neither are we warranted in guessing how seriously the rebels have suffered.

Of the rebels nothing definite as to their numerical strength is here positively known; at least, it known, is not stated, some placing their entire strength in Pennsylvania at 80,000, others at 125,000.

Our scouts report that to-night Hill is reinforcing the enemy, and that they are moving down the mountain by three different roads. Their position to-day was one of unusual excellence, and selected with the same eye to natural defence and strength which has ever characterized them—upon the side of a broad running stream, and with a high mountain back of them, their artillery upon the hill side in a position one above the other, like seats in the parquette of a theatre.

A Rebel Brigade Captured.—They also made an effort to capture a wagon train on the left and rear, and in attempting this movement nearly a whole brigade of rebels were captured, among them Brigadier-General Archer, of the Rebel Army, formerly of the United States Army.

So rapidly were the rebels reinforced with fresh troops in their attempt to turn the left of the first corps, that it obliged the order to be given to fall back a distance of perhaps a mile, fighting the whole time.

The very latest.—The Baltimore American of the 3d (evening) says:

A Great Battle in progress.—There have been no arrivals this morning (July 3d) from the vicinity of Gettysburg, and we are without any direct intelligence relative to the doings of yesterday. We learn, however, that there must have been a great battle fought yesterday afternoon and evening (July 2d,) as heavy cannonading was heard at Parkton, Frederick and Harrisburg, from noon to 9 o'clock at night, when it ceased. A gentleman who came down this morning (July 3) from Parkton, says that the cannonading was resumed again at daylight this morning with such force and volume as to almost make the earth tremble.

The Battle on Wednesday.—The accounts of the battle on Wednesday are very conflicting, but there is no doubt that the Federal loss in both officers and men was very heavy. Two-thirds of the entire Rebel army—the corps of Hill and Longstreet—were engaged with but little over ten thousand Federal troops in the early part of the day, who were of course driven from their position. When reinforced by Sickles and Slocum, they regained the ground lost and again occupied Gettysburg up to the time the battle closed for the day. The battle yesterday and to-day will doubtless be decisive.

One of Adams' Express messengers, who brought despatches from Gettysburg, having left that place yesterday afternoon, reported the battle progressing, and that everything looked favorable.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER

Winder Hospital, July 1st, 1863.

Messrs. Editors: In these exciting times, when wars and rumors of wars, are all over our once happy country, and although here in full view of the Capitol, we have been twice, in the last two months, called upon to go to meet the enemy on their raids of 'On to Richmond.' In order to show the spirit of our men in the hospital, every man that could walk, volunteered to go to meet the enemy when they tore up the railroad at Hanover Junction, some twenty miles from the city. There is now in this hospital a Battalion of five companies (one from each Division.) who hold themselves in readiness in case of an emergency. Should the enemy give us an opportunity of "showing our hands," no doubt the Camp Winder Invincibles will give a good account of themselves. Companies are being formed in the City of the men engaged in the Government Workshops, in case they may be needed; also the clerks of the different Departments have formed a volunteer company and no doubt they will make as good soldiers as any now in the field. The militia are called into service for defence of the City, and it has stirred up the speculators and extortioners to a considerable extent, as they have to close doors every day at 3 o'clock for the purpose of drilling. The forces around and in the City are fully prepared for the enemy at any hour, no matter the numbers or what direction they may come.

Yours truly, Co. K, 38th N. C. T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Camp Gregg, Va., June 4.

To the Antioch Soldiers' Aid Society, Robeson Co, N. C.:

Ladies,—In behalf of the officers and men of General Pender's Brigade I desire to return thanks to you for the following articles received for the sick and wounded, and which have been distributed to the 13th, 16th, 34th, and 38th Reg'ts composing it: A large lot of bandages and lint, 2 sheets, 2 pillows, 12 pr pants, 28 shirts, a quantity of vinegar, dried fruit, sage, wild cherry bark, &c. Be assured kind friends that we greatly appreciate every exhibition of your kindness. In the early days of our struggle woman's devotion to the cause fired the bosoms of the sons of the South with patriotic ardor to repel the invaders of our homes; we are made only too happy to know that our mothers, wives and sisters still attest their approbation of our services and sympathy for our common cause by their unceasing devotion to our wounded and sick comrades. Such substantial evidences as the above that we are not forgotten by the dear ones at home, will remove many cares from our soldier life and nerve our arms afresh for the cause of human rights, the cause of the South, the cause of God.

Respectfully, P. W. YOUNG,
Surgeon 38th N. C. T. Pender's Brigade.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: Sirs: I send you a copy of Surgeon Young's acknowledgment of the receipt of the articles named. Please publish in the Observer. Surely if some of the Rail Road conductors could witness the spirit with which these things are received in Camp they would change their course and exert themselves to forward all such supplies instead of, as some have done, frustrating and harrassing those engaged in conveying them. Yours, respectfully,

ALEX'R McMILLAN.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Hanover Junction, Va., June 17

At a meeting of the officers of the 44th N. C. Reg't, held at Capt. John Crump's tent, Lieut. Col. T. L. Hargrove was called to the Chair, and Lt. W. P. Oldham requested to act as Secretary. The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, appointed Lt. J. C Montgomery, Capt. R. C. Brown and Lt. Samuel V. Williams to draft resolutions, who at an adjourned meeting reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, we have learned with great regret, that it has pleased Almighty God in his wisdom, to remove from us our much esteemed friend, Capt. J. T. Phillips, Co. E, 44th Reg't N. C. T., who died at Wilson, N. C., April 24, 1863, and whereas, we from our associations with him during the last fifteen months having admired his kindness and liberality as a friend, and his energy, bravery and efficiency as an officer, deem this tribute due to his memory. Therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of Capt. Phillips the Confederacy has lost one of its most zealous supporters, our reg't one of its most faithful officers and his company one of its best friends.

Resolved, That we tender to his family and friends in their sad bereavement our heartfelt condolence for their irreparable loss.

Resolved, That the Secretary send a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the family of the deceased, and cause the same to be published in the Fayetteville Observer, Biblical Recorder, and Raleigh Standard.

T. L. HARGROVE, Chairman.

W. P. Oldham, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of the members of Co. F, 44th Reg't, convened at Fredericksburg, Va., June 13th, 1863, Lt. G. W. Montgomery was called to the chair, and Serg't G. C. Mills was requested to act as Sec'y.

The chairman appointed as a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the meeting, Serg'ts W. C. Hilliard, W. T. Wade and G. A. Cline, who reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas: Intelligence has reached us of the death of our highly esteemed comrade in arms, Preston H. Wooley, whose amiable qualities of heart had endeared him to us all, and who died of typhoid fever in the Chimborazo Hospital, Richmond, Va., May 22, 1863.

Resolved, That in his death North Carolina has lost a noble and patriotic citizen, his parents an affectionate and dutiful son, and the company one of its bravest and best soldiers. That in the late battles around Newbern and Washington, he evinced the greatest degree of coolness and bravery. That although he had been in service but a short time, being under age and not inured to the privations and hardships of the soldier's life, yet he bore them all with that degree of patience and fortitude that characterizes the faithful soldier and true patriot.

Resolved, That while we tender to the parents and friends of deceased our heartfelt sympathies in this their sad bereavement; we deeply deplore the loss which the country has sustained in the death of this noble gentleman and patriotic young man.

Resolved, That the Secretary transmit a copy of the proceedings of the meeting to the parents of the deceased and cause the same to be published in the Fayetteville Observer with the request that the N. C. Presbyterian and N. C. Argus copy.

G. W. MONTGOMERY, Chm'n.

G. C. Mills, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

In the army, near Fredericksburg, Va., Daniel Campbell. He was a consistent member of the Baptist Church. He had a kind word for every one he met with. The earthly pilgrimage of our dear friend ended far from home where there was no companion to soothe him in his parting hours, though I have no doubt his spirit is enjoying in the presence of God a blissful immortality. Oh what an encouragement to his friends and especially to his family to have this hope for one so near and dear.

He's gone where troubles cannot come,
He's gone to Heaven, his long sought home;
He's gone to Jesus, his dear friend,
Eternity with him to spend.

J. S. W.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

Treasury Office,
Raleigh, July 8, 1863.

To the Sheriffs and Tax Collectors of North Carolina:

The following is a copy of the act just passed by the General Assembly, intended to expedite the collection of the State and county Revenue, in order that the issues of Confederate currency, dated prior to 6th April, 1863, may be funded

I congratulate you on the adoption of a plan, which will relieve you and the tax-payers, and protect the State and county Treasurer from loss, growing out of the legislation of Congress, and sustain as far as the legislation of this State can do it, the currency of the Confederate government. To make this plan successful, your energetic co-operation is required in order that the taxes may reach the hands of the Treasurer and other fiscal agents, on or before the 28th inst. The State expects that you and the tax-payers will heartily co-operate in carrying out the plan.

Where you may not be able to get here by the time indicated with the money, you are at liberty to carry the Confederate notes you may have received, dated prior to the 6th of April 1863, to any Depository of the Confederate government, and fund these notes in the seven per cent. bonds of the Confederate government—and these bonds, or the certificates of the depositary, will be received at the Treasury as payments made on or before the 28th July, inst., though they may be delivered here at any time before the first day of October next.

It will be due to all of you who shall pay into the Treasury on or before the 28th July next the taxes due from your counties, that publication of the fact be made, and I shall cause it to be done.

J. F. E. Hardy, of Asheville, is appointed an agent of the treasury, in compliance with the requirement of the 3d section of the act The appointment of agents at other points, under said section, is left discretionary with me, and I appoint no other, believing the object can be better accomplished by your funding the money and bringing here the bonds or the certificate of the depositary; because, under existing laws, the Treasurer is authorized to receive the taxes only upon the settlement and certificate of the Comptroller.

As I have not the power myself to receive the taxes excepting on the certificate of the Comptroller, I deem it best to appoint an agent at Asheville only; which I do because the act, as to the appointment of an agent there, is imperative.

Very resp'y; JONATHAN WORTH,
Public Treasurer.

AN ACT in relation to the Payment of Taxes and to authorize the Public Treasurer and other Officers of the State to fund certain issues of the Confederate Treasury Notes in the seven per cent. Bonds of the Government.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all sheriffs and tax collectors be required forthwith to proceed with collecting the taxes due to the State and all levied by the counties, and make payment of the public taxes as far as they may be collected, into the office of the Public Treasurer on or before the 28th day of July instant, or into such office of deposit as the said Treasurer may direct—and all county taxes within the same time to the proper fiscal agent of the county to receive the same as far as the said county taxes may be collected; and in all such collections the said officers may receive, and whenever tendered, they shall receive the treasury notes of the Confederate States of America without regard to the date of the issue of said notes.

Sec. 2. After the 28th day of July instant, the said collecting officers shall proceed further to collect the taxes due and yet unpaid to the State and their respective counties, still receiving whenever tendered, all the treasury notes of the Confederate States of America, as declared in section 1st of this act; upon all sums paid as aforesaid on or before the 28th day of July, the collecting officers shall receive an additional commission of one per cent.

Sec. 3. Whenever the taxes aforesaid shall be paid into the office of the Public Treasurer, on or before the 28th day of July instant, or into any office of deposit, where he may require the same to be paid, the Treasurer is directed to fund the moneys so received, if paid in fundable notes, and also all other fundable moneys in Treasury, not necessary or available for the current public expenses, in the seven per cent. bonds of the Confederate government, where such moneys are of an issue previous to the 6th of April, 1863. He shall appoint agents at Asheville, and elsewhere, in his discretion, to receive and receipt for the taxes so paid, on or before the 28th of July, and to fund the same; and he shall make compensation to the agents whom he may thus select.

Sec. 4. All Confederate Treasury notes paid into the office of the Treasurer after the 28th of July, shall be held to be of equal value, and in making payment from his office, the Treasurer may apply the said notes at his pleasure, without discrimination between the issues of different dates.

Sec. 5. All fiscal agents of counties holding county funds, and every Chairman of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools, may, in their discretion, fund such Treasury notes in the seven per cent bonds of the Confederate States, and sell the bonds or scrip at par for a premium.

Sec 6. The Public Treasurer, fiscal agents and every chairman of the board of Superintendents of Common Schools shall be allowed to pay out to parties willing to receive them, or to sell at par or for a premium, all the bonds which they may receive in lieu of notes funded under the provision of this act from time to time at their discretion, and apply the proceeds in payments from their several offices.

Sec. 7. The clerks of the several county courts in this State shall, for the present year, make to the Comptroller's office on or before the 27th day of July, inst., the return required to be made in section 37 of the act of the last session of the General Assembly entitled "Revenue."

Sec. 8. The Treasurer shall have printed, as early as practicable, 200 copies of this act, and transmit one to each sheriff and one to each county court clerk in the State.

Sec. 9. This act shall be in full force and effect from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of July, A. D., 1863.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1863.
Flora McRae vs. Malcom McN. Brown.
Attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Malcom McN. A. Brown, the defendant in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said Defendant of the seizing out of this Attachment, and that unless he appears at the next term of this Court and defend the said suit, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, John R. Carter, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the Fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1863.
43*6tpd] J. R. CARTER, C. S. C.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D. 1863.
Dugald M. Currie vs. Malcom McN. Brown.
Attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Malcom McN. A. Brown, the defendant in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks successively, notifying the said Defendant of the seizing out of this Attachment, and that unless he appears at the next term of this Court and defend the said suit, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, John R. Carter, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the Fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1863.
43*6tpd] J. R. CARTER, C. S. C.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Senate, on Saturday, concurred with the House in granting a discharge to the military committee, which reported its inability to agree.

A resolution was adopted requiring the Adjutant General to publish the names of North Carolina soldiers, the date of their death, discharge, &c.

Bills authorizing the Literary Board to elect a Treasurer, and the Governor to sign certain State bonds in the hands of the Literary Board, were passed, and the Commons concurred.

In the Commons, on Saturday, Mr. McNeill of Robeson introduced a bill for the better protection of sheep.

500 copies of the correspondence between Gov. Vance and the Secretary of War, in relation to habeas corpus, &c., were ordered to be printed, and with it the decisions of Judges Pearson and Battle.

Mr. Sherwood introduced a bill to amend the militia law. Ordered to be printed and made the special order for 10 o'clock, a. m., on Monday next.

Mr. McKay.—A bill authorizing the Governor to raise 7,000 militia for service in North Carolina, in pursuance of the call made by the President of the Confederate States. [This bill was offered as a substitute for the bill introduced by Mr. Sherwood and will be taken up at the same time. The bill and substitute are understood to embody the conflicting views of the Joint Select Committee on military affairs, discharged this morning.]

The bill to enable refugees and others to vote for members of Congress, passed its several readings.

Mr. Amis, from the Joint Select Committee, on Desertion, reported a bill to punish aiders and abettors of deserters, which passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

On motion of Mr. Harris, of Chatham, the House reconsidered the vote, by which was rejected, at the morning session, a bill amendatory of the Revised Code, increasing the fees allowed the Inspector of Flour at Fayetteville, N. C. On motion of Mr. Harris, the bill was amended by fixing the compensation at 10 cts. per barrel, instead of 15. The bill then passed its second and third readings.

On Monday, in the Senate, Mr. Faison introduced a bill to pay North Carolina soldiers six dollars per month in addition to that already allowed. Referred.

Mr. Ramsay a bill to repeal an act entitled "an act to protect the people from small pox." Passed its 3d reading.

A bill to increase State Librarian's salary $300 passed 3d reading.

As also bills authorising organization of companies, regiments, &c., for local defence in counties occupied by the enemy, and to punish aiders and abettors of deserters, and in relation to dogs and sheep.

A bill to repeal the stay law except as to soldiers was postponed to December next.

Mr. Graham presented a bill in relation to militia. Provides the enrollment of all persons between the ages of 18 and 55, with certain exemptions. Referred.

On Monday, in the Commons, a message from the Senate transmitted a resolution requiring the Adjutant General to prepare and print a tabular statement of the number of volunteers and conscripts furnished by the several counties of the State. Adopted.

The militia bills introduced by Mr. Sherwood and Mr. McKay, being the special order, were postponed to 8 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Grissom, who thought a bill might then be proposed reconciling the opposing points of those before the House.

Each House held a secret session during the day.

Removal of Fighting Joe Hooker.—General Hooker, commander of the Grand Army of the Potomac, has been removed. He is supresseded by Gen. Meade, one of his old corps commanders.

A despatch from Washington to the Herald, the 29th, says the main reason for the removal of Hooker was a radical difference of opinion between him and Gen. Halleck as to the value of Maryland Heights as a military position during the present active operations.

Hooker was the sixth commander of the Army of the Potomac.

Failure of Indiana to pay interest on its debt.—The State of Indiana has made default in the payment of its interest on its debt, due on the 1st July 1863. This is the first instance of default since its compromise with its creditors, sixteen years ago.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1863.
William W. Brown, Administrator of James B. Brown, dec'd, against John C. Brown, Daniel P. Brown, Joseph W. Brown, William W. Brown, Jr., Joshua Williamson and wife Julia Ann, James P. Watters and wife Lely, Arch'd M. Baker and wife Elizabeth P.

Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Dan'l P. Brown, one of the Defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant of the filing of this Petition, and that unless he appear at the next term of this Court and answer the Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Jno. A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of May 1863.
35*6tpd JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1863.
William Bracey, Administrator of John Bracey, dec'd, vs. James Bracey, Samuel Bracey, Alexander Bracey, Elijah Williams and wife Martha, William Mock and wife Mary, Angus Gilchrist and wife Sarah, Evander McCormick and wife Susan, Queen Britt and wife Martha, Elizabeth Trawick, and John Lewis.

Petition for Account and Settlement.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Mock and wife Mary, Angus Gilchrist and wife Sarah, Queen Britt and wife Martha, and Elizabeth Trawick, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, and answer the Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Jno. A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of May 1863.
35*6tpd] JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber in Randolph county, on the 3d inst., an IRON GRAY MARE Said Mare is eight years old, nearly medium size, works well and is a good traveller. No doubt the thief intends trading her or selling her for a cavalry horse. I hope the public will keep a good look out, and assist me in getting my horse again, as this is the only one I have, and am a poor widow and lost my only child in the service of the Confederate States. ANN HILL.

Foust's Mills, Randolph Co., June 5. 37*5tpd

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

In Equity.

Joel Britt vs. Gilbert Brumble, dec'd.

Order of sci. fa. to the heirs of Gilbert Brumble, dec'd.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Calvin Brumble and Oliver Brumble, two of the heirs at law of Gilbert Brumble, dec'd, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said non-resident heirs of Gilbert Brumble, dec'd, to-wit: Calvin and Oliver Brumble, to appear at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1863, then and there to defend the said suit, and further to do and receive what our said Court shall think and there consider of them in this behalf.

Witness, Neill A. McLean, Clerk and Master in Equity, for Robeson County, at Office in Lumberton, the 20th day of June, A. D. 1863. N. A. McLEAN, C. & M. E.
37*6tpd

GEN. LEE AGAIN VICTORIOUS!

Richmond, Va., July 7.—The latest dispatches from Martinsburg report that the enemy were routed and Forty Thousand prisoners taken on Sunday.

Martinsburg, Va., July 5, 1863.—At 6 o'clock, P. M., on Saturday, Gen. Lee had changed his front and occupied the ground which the enemy had been driven from on the 1st and 2d. His whole army was in splendid spirits and masters of the situation.

Gens. Pender and Pickett were wounded; Cols. Avery of North Carolina, killed; and Bennett and Parker wounded.

July 6th.—All reports concur that the enemy were defeated on yesterday and driven 3 miles. Vast numbers of prisoners are reported to have been taken by Lee. The prisoners refuse to be paroled, and are on their way to Richmond. This is the bloodiest battle thus far. Our loss is very great. The enemy's loss was immense.

Latest.—July 6th.—On Saturday night our centre fell back, drawing the enemy from their works. Ewell and Longstreet flanked the enemy and gained their heights, when a general fight ensued, resulting in the rout of the yankees Gen'l Lee captured FORTY THOUSAND PRISONERS, according to all accounts.

There has been a fight at Williamsport between Imboden's cavalry and several regiments of infantry and a division of yankee cavalry under Pleasanton. [Result not stated.]

Richmond, July 7.—Another telegram, dated Martinsburg, July 6, says, the latest news, which seems reliable, is that the fight on Sunday was the bloodiest of the war. Gen. Hill fell back in the centre, causing the enemy to believe that he was retreating; the yankees then advanced, when Gens Ewell and Longstreet advanced their right and left wing, surrounding the enemy, and we took the heights for which we had been contending and captured forty thousand prisoners.

The prisoners refused to be paroled, and Pickett's division are now guarding the prisoners to Martinsburg.

From Vicksburg.—Richmond, June 6.—An officer arrived in this city direct from Vicksburg, says that the garrison is in splendid condition. Full rations are issued to our men of flour, meal, rice, sugar, molasses, &c. Our men are unanimous in the declaration that Vicksburg can never be taken. Our losses in killed, deaths from disease, wounded and missing, up to the date our informant left, amounted to but 632.—*Enquirer.*

A Great Disaster—Vicksburg Fallen.—Jackson, July 6.—The mail carrier has just arrived, and states positively that Vicksburg has fallen. This same news has been received this morning, from different sources, but not by any one here officially.

Important from Louisiana.—Richmond, July 6.—Unofficial information by telegraph, from Jackson, Miss., this morning, states that an officer had just arrived there from below, who reports that Gens. Magruder and Dick Taylor had crossed the Mississippi at Kenner, ten miles above New Orleans, and were marching on that City, which was garrisoned by about 1,500 Federals.

Latest.—Gen. Taylor has captured seven thousand of the enemy near New Orleans, and is marching on that City, which is garrisoned by only 300 'contrabands.' Possibly the Confederate flag waves over New Orleans.—*Enquirer.*

From Port Hudson.—Natchez, July 4.—A gentleman from Woodville reports heavy fighting at Port Hudson, on Saturday and Sunday last. Deserters state that the fight was more desperate and the Federal loss was heavier than ever before.

On the morning of the 2d, Logan's cavalry attacked the Federals six miles below Port Hudson on the Mississippi, burned a large amount of commissary and quartermaster's stores, and wounding one hundred and fifty, and capturing forty prisoners. Among the captured is a Colonel, a Major, a Captain and Quartermaster. He also destroyed one hundred and fifty thousand rations, half a million of dollars in greenbacks, seventy five wagons, and shot three hundred mules.

The Rebel Advance North.—We learn from the Herald that in their advance into Maryland and Pennsylvania, our troops had made a pretty bold and effective strike at the railroads. They had done serious damage to the Northern Central railroad, both at York and Hanover Junction. They have burnt two bridges at York Haven, and six bridges have been burned between Goldsboro' and York, a distance of sixteen miles. They had torn up the track at Mariettasville and Sykesville, thirty-one miles from Baltimore, besides burning the splendid bridge across the Susquehanna at Columbia, a mile and a quarter long, which cost a million of dollars.

Our forces near Washington.—The Northern papers say that some of our cavalry have made their appearance at numerous points in Montgomery county, Md., and that some few of them have showed themselves as near Washington as Silver Spring, five miles from the city.

Our forces are reported to have made several splendid captures in the country around and about Washington.

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

County Court Clerk's Office, May 20, 1863.
Thomas Gibson, Administrator of Duncan M. Carmichael, dec'd, vs. Effy Carmichael and others.

Petition to sell Real Estate for Assets.

It appearing to my satisfaction that Hugh G. Lucas and Sarah his wife, John Carmichael, Hugh Carmichael and Archibald Carmichael, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: Ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the 3d Monday of July A. D., 1863, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise this Petition will be heard ex parte and judgment pro confesso rendered as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of Richmond County Court, at Office in Rockingham, May 20, 1863.
35*6tpd] L. H. WEBB, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1863.
David McKeller and wife Mary K. McKeller and Alex. McMillan, against James McMillan, Adm'r of Alex. McMillan, and Arch'd McMillan.

Petition for Distribution.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Arch'd McMillan, one of the Defendants in this cause, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this Petition, and that unless he appear at the next term of this Court and answer the Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him

Witness, Jno. A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of May 1863.
35*6tpd] JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D